By Julia Preston

les signed a broad agreement oviding for a nationwide 60-day

ar conflict and an important

hievement for the Central Ameri-n peace plan signed Aug. 7 by the

In Washington, the White

buse gave the agreement mea-

red support while remaining eptical that it would be imple-ented, The Associated Press re-

"There is a lot of room for en-

ore U.S. aid to the rebels "essen-il" to force Managua to live up to

Both the White House and the

caker of the House of Represenrives, Jim Wright of Texas, prom-

ed to seek quick action on a huanitarian aid package for the

ght, calls for a 60-day cease-fire

begin April 1, after which the

wernment will begin to release

u-Sandinist prisoners. The con-

as will not be required to disarm

A temporary truce that both des declared Monday will be ex-

nded until April 1. In practice,

ere should be no more fighting in graragus for at least two months. The two sides agreed to meet in lanagua on April 6 to begin dis-

issing political changes for which to Nicaraguan opposition has sen campaigning. The agreement was signed by the fease minister, General Hum-

nto Ortega Saavedra, leader of te Sandinist delegation, and

dolfo Calero, the head of the con-

President Daniel Ortega Saave-

na traveled to Sapoa, a customs

See ACCORD, Page 2

Kiosk

Ideology Talks

Set in Hungary

BUDAPEST (AP) - The

Hungarian Communist Party

will review its leading role in

changing society at the first

meeting, the committee set the conference for May 20. The meeting was marked by debate on the party's leading role and "party unity," Janos Berecz,

the party ideologist said

party conference to focus on ideology in 20 years, a statement issued Thursday by the Central Committee said.

At the end of a two-day

TRISUN

hels, known as contras, l The plan, signed Wednesday

using the truce.

negotiators.

edom and other measures.

gion Post Service

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1988

**ESTABLISHED 1887** 

## Shultz-Shevardnadze Talks Accord Signed in Leave Major Issues Unresolved

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches

Even though the two sides are publicly with detailed figures on the level of their military forces in Europe. But he said his delegation have agreed to hold a summit meet that the Moscow meeting would be had been amazed at the U.S. reacloth Sides Agree o 60-Day Truce;

After three days of talks with Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shelebels Keep Arms rotegn minists Eduard A. She-vardnadze, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said at a news conference Wednesday: "We have been dealing almost entirely with tough issues. So it has been tough SAPOA. Nicaragua — A de fac-truce between the Sandinist gov-mment and Nicaraguan rebels ok hold Thursday after the two

With two months before President Ronald Reagan's first visit to the Soviet Union, the two superpowers are far apart on the issues of arms control and regional con-flicts that dog their relationship. These include:

ase-fire, amnesty for the rebels, lease of political prisoners, press It was the first major agreement tween the two sides in the six-• Progress toward a strategic arms reduction, or START, treaty.

• Conventional arms cuts in Eu-

 The Middle East. Central America.

have agreed to hold a summit meeting in Moscow on May 29 but they "quite productive." He said it "will be well prepared; there will be substance to discuss; there will be good

prospects for success."
On Wednesday, Mr. Shuitz declined to predict whether Mr. Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, would be able to sign

a strategic arms control treaty when they meet. "The issues are difficult. We know that," he said. "I don't know whether we will be able to resolve them or not."

"But if the political will is there, and our experts do their job prop-

crty, the treaty can be prepared for signing in time," he said. On conventional arms, Mr. Shevardnadze said he had proposed

"They didn't show much enthu-

siasm about discussing the question," he said. "Perhaps they're not interested in the military balance in Europe. But if that is so, then why are they always trumpeting about the so-called Soviet superiority?"

On Alghanistan, Mr. Shultz said Washington had made a new proposel for ending military assistance from the superpowers to their re-spective Afghan clients.

Mr. Shevardnadze said he could The moratorium would begin not guarantee that a START treaty once Moscow starts withdrawing would be ready for the Moscow an estimated 115,000 troops that have propped up the Kabul regime since 1979 and would continue for three months after the withdrawal ends, U.S. officials said.

Mr. Shultz said Soviet officials had rejected this proposal but he See SUMMIT, Page 6

# Saudis Move to Limit Pilgrims

### aragement here, yes, but there is Action Called Necessary During Work at Mecca Shrine to a lot of room for skepticism." Marlin Fitzwater, the chief hite House spokesman. He called

of Sandi Arabia, Prince Saud al Faisal, announced that his country will limit the number of Moslem pilgrims coming to Mecca from other countries for the annual hajj season that starts in mid-July.

Prince Saud revealed the unprec-edented Saudi decision in a speech Wednesday to a meeting of foreign ministers of the 46-member Islamic Conference Organization in Amman, Jordan. He said the measures were necessary in view of improvements being carried out to enlarge the holy shrines in Mecca, adding that it would "allow equal opportu-nities to all Moslems to perform this holy obligation."

New York Time Service

PARIS — In a move clearly imed at Iran, the foreign minister f Saudi Arabia, Prince Saud al aisal, announced that his country aisal, announced that his country ill limit the number of Moslem

leaders have accused Saudi Arabia of holding up the granting of visas to footnote their acceptance of in recent interviews.

For months, Saudi Arabia repeatedly has vowed that it will not allow a repetition of the bloodshed allow a repetition of the bloodshed.

The Iranian delegate at the Amman conference, Mohammed Ali al Tashkiri, withdrew from the conference Thursday to protest draft resolutions backing Saudi Arabia's role as the guardian of the Moslem bely alegated in the Moslem of the Moslem o holy places in Mecca and Medina and Iraq's position in the Gulf War, asserting that the "iniquitous resolutions" were taken "because of Saudi money."

Arab diplomatic officials said Saudi Arabia intends to cut back the number of Iranian pilgrims, which last year reached 150,000,

The Saudi interior minister, Prince Nayef ibn Abdelaziz, warned in a recent interview that his country would not allow Iranians to stage political demonstra-tions this year, hinting that Saudi Arabia will not hesitate to use

Sandi officials also said they will ighten security procedures, including searches at the Jeddah airport



NORTH AND 3 OTHERS PLEAD NOT GUILTY — Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North leaving his home in Great Falls, Virginia, on Thursday for his arraignment in U.S. District Court in Washington. Colonel North, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter and two other defendants nearliest not called not

# The action is bound to worsen making them the largest foreign na-already poor relations between tional contingent entering the king-Saudi Arabia and Iran, whose lead-dom, Egyptian origins, the next

Beijing, Wary of Western Influence, Curtails Study Abroad By Fox Butterfield

New York Times Service NEW YORK - China plans a drastic reduction in the number of its students abroad, especially in the United States where more than half of them now study, according to Chinese students and press re-

The effort comes at a time of growing concern in Beijing that too many young scholars may stay overseas or become too Western-

The new policy is a sharp depar-ture from the program of letting students go abroad, begun in 1979 as part of the modernization efforts of Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader.

According to Chinese students who have spoken with consular officials in the United States, the policy would reduce the number of

students going abroad to 3,000 a

# Saudis Vow Response if Israel Strikes

By George C. Wilson and David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON — The Israeli Air Force in recent days has been practicing low-level bombing exer-cises in an unusually intensive way, leading U.S. intelligence agencies to warn that this could be in preparation for an attack on Saudi Arabia's new strategic missiles, American officials said Thursday...

Amid these heightening tensions, Saudi Arabia has sent a warning through U.S. officials, sources said, that it will retaliate if Israel bombs the missiles, which were recently purchased from China. Saudis are suggesting, according to these sources, that surviving missiles with a range of up to 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers) would be the realiatory weapon.

Even though Israel and Saudi Arabia may be waging nothing more than a war of nerves, officials at the U.S. State Department are watching the situation with apprehension. King Fahd of Saudi Arabia sent a letter to President Ronald Reagan on March 12, sources said, assuring him that the missiles would not carry nuclear warheads. Saudi interest in the weapons re-

military preparations; officials said. But satellite photography and United States.

The Chinese students said the because the Chinese authorities replace that has proved most corrupting on the students' politics and

American specialists say they be "What's happening with the cutlieve the planned reduction of stuback in students is a reflection of Princeton universities who are

ELDERLY DELEGATE — A delegate to the Chinese People's Political Consultative Confer-

ence being helped to his seat during a meeting of the advisory board in Beijing on Thursday. The meeting sets the stage for the amnual session of the National People's Congress, which begins on

Friday. Both groups have been criticized for their elderly and often conservative membership.

now studying abroad, 27,000 in the Union and is an advocate of a more sity and an authority on Chinese United States.

The Chinese students said the supervisory power over the State United States had been singled out because the Chinese authorities regarded it as a much easier country in which to prolong visas and the place that has proved most corrupt dents who have come to the United States is expected to be named prime min-States in the last nine years have ister at a meeting of the National People's Congress next week.

year, compared with \$,000 who dents abroad may be the work of Li the conflict at the very top in Beij-knowledgeable about the new pocame to the United States alone in Peng, the acting prime minister, ing." said Merle Goldman, a prolicy said they had been told of the 1985. A total of 40,000 Chinese are who was trained in the Soviet fessor of history at Boston University of the Chinese change by officials of the Chinese Embassy in Washington and the consulate in New York. A spokesman for the Chinese students said.

dance with the country's financial ability and actual needs." The students said they also had

been told that a recent secret directive called for redirecting the flow of Chinese abroad away from the United States. The policy would limit the proportion in the United States to 20 percent of the total number of students overseas, compared with 68 percent now. That would mean a maximum of 600 new Chinese students arriving in the United States each year.

50 percent to countries in Europe, including the Soviet Union. with 10 percent to Japan and 20 percent to Australia and New Zealand, the

The directive envisions sending

dents already abroad return sooner, no student would be permitted to stay abroad more than five years, according to a Chinese Embassy official. Those who already had a master's degree from a Chinese university would be allowed to remain abroad only four years.

The Chinese authorities have begun to enforce a final part of the program, requiring all those going abroad to sign contracts that would subject them or their families to heavy fines if they failed to return within the specified time. Last week The People's Daily

See CHINA, Page 2

# World **Stocks Decline**

### Dollar's Drop, Oil Increase Lead To Inflation Fear

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Stock prices in New York and London feil sharply Thursday as a sliding dollar and a surge in oil prices revived worries about inflation and corporate prof-

Fears that a lower dollar would hurt export earnings of European companies also sent share prices lower in Frankfurt, Amsterdam and Zurich. Prices had fallen in Tokyo amid similar concerns.

On the New York Stock Exchange, the Dow Jones industrial average of 30 major stocks fell 43.77 points to 2,023.87, a 2.1 percent decline. It had risen 1.49 points Wednesday.

More than five stocks fell in price for every one that advanced Volume was heavy, with 186.55 million shares changing hands.

In London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 blue-chip shares plunged 49.5 points, or 2.7 percent, to close at 1,782.7. It was the first time it had closed below 1,800 this month.

The dollar began its slide in Fokyo, falling 0.85 yen to 126.30 yen. It slipped in Europe, and continued its downward move in New York. closing more than a yen lower for the day at 125.60 yen. (Page 16.)

In addition to the dollar's decline. Wall Street was focusing on recent weakness in bond prices and a trend toward higher U.S. interest rates. The market also appeared convinced that stocks were overpriced after a six-week rally.

The Dow fell 30 points in the first half-hour of the session. It was down 40.62 points at midday. At one point, the blue-chip index was down as much as 48 points, just shy of the 50-point daily deficit at which the New York Stock Ex-change has asked members to halt use of the exchange's computer ordering system for program trading.

The "circuit-breaker" rule ap-parently slowed the market's descent, traders said. The guideline is intended to prevent a recurrence of the 508-point plunge in the index on Oct. 19.

attributed in part to computer-related arbitrage. To protect them-selves against sharp falls in stock prices, large Wall Street firms sell futures contracts that are based on stock indexes.

In an effort to ensure that stu-Speculators will move to buy suddenly cheaper futures contracts, and sell stocks simultaneously to lock in their profits. The moves became self-perpetuating.

Thursday's decline in stock prices followed several days of me-

andering during which volume on the exchange fell to the year's low-est level amid uncertainty on the market's direction. "The most important factors to the market's slide is the falling dol-

lar and the weakness in bond prices," said Ricky Harrington, a technical analyst with Interstate

See MARTS, Page 12

# Bed Rest Can Bode Ill for Patients

By Jane E. Brody New York Times Service

NEW YORK -If you were among the unfortunate victims of the latest strain of influenza or the mysterious virus that has been prostrating people for up to seven days, you may have considered yourself recovered when the virus retreated, enabling you to return to your usual activities. But in addition to the expected setbacks of a debilitating illness, your body must now also recover from the effects of the treatment: bed rest.

Chances are that while a patient languished with aches and fever he gave little thought to what the days in bed were doing to his body. If he did know, however, he could plan a more intelligent return to normal activity and appreciate the risks of trying to do too much too soon.

In the January issue of The American Journal of Nursing, Dr. Marilyn Rubin pointed out that while a night's rest in bed after a long, hard day usually leaves one refreshed, forced bed rest caused by illness or injury can have the opposite effect.

after three weeks of bed rest are roughly equal to the effects of 30 years of aging. While the effects of aging may be largely irreversible, however, the effects of bed rest almost always can be overcome.

The major effects are related to the loss of gravity's pull on the body. As Dr. Rubin explained, when a person stands upright, the body fights gravity in "a most helpful way." The skeletal muscles contract, exerting pressure against veins and lymph vessels, which keeps fluid from pooling in the legs and feet. The anti-gravitational effort also makes muscle cells more robust and makes the bones stronger because muscle movement against gravity favors calcium deposition in the bones.

But when the mattress supports the body, skeletal muscles lose tone.

"After just three days, a person on bed rest loses plasma and calcium, secretes less gastric juice, has less blood flowing through the calves and shows some impairment of glucose tolerance," wrote Dr. Rubin, a professor of nursing and director of

See REST, Page 2

# With Pomp and Charity, Knights Keep Up an Ancient Order

By Barry James International Herald Tribune

Thirty-six electors will meet in Rome next month to choose a grand master to administer the wealth, mystery and worldly obligations of a state

It is the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, which has been fulfilling a vow to serve "our lords the sick" since the first crusades nine centuries ago. After first checking their swords, the 36 blueblooded grand electors, wearing impressive uni-forms and cockaded bats, will be locked in a room atop one of Rome's seven hills April 8 and remain there, isolated from the world, until they have elected a leader for the ancient order of soldier-

The electors, representing some 12,000 Knights of Malia around the world, have a choice of 22 possible candidates, all of whom have the neces-

sary unblemished escutcheons and have taken monastic vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. To be eligible as grand master, a knight must be able to prove 200 years of unsullied nobility on both his father's and his mother's side.

Noblesse oblige. Although they are encrusted with fusty titles and dress like grand panjandrums on formal occasions, the knights run a hard-nosed charity operation in some of the toughest areas of the world. They pride themselves on meeting the needs of areas hit by calamity or conflict, such as Lebanon, where the order operates 10 medical teams, or Central America.

The order and its national associations own 200 hospitals and clinics and operate in about 90 countries. By contributing skills, time or money, the knights aid lepers, rescue orphans, and help train doctors and nurses for the developing world. In France, the knights are in the news because of

plans to sell a precious painting to raise money for the handicapped.

A registered charity run by the order called the Oeuvres Hospitalières Françaises, is selling a painting of St. Thomas considered to be one of the best works of the 17th-century French painter Georges de la Tour. The Louvre museum has asked art lovers to contribute to a fund to buy the painting for the nation for 32 million francs (about \$5.6 million) to avoid its being sold to a prospective purchaser in the United States. The painting was left to the charity by a member of the order.

A spokesman for the charity said the money will be used to construct a hospital for the handicapped in Paris, in line with a tradition stretching back to the 11th century in Jerusalem, when a French monk, Friar Gérard, established a hospice for sick and injured pilgrims in Jerusalem.

Several of the crusader knights tended at the

hospice stayed on to found the Hospitaller Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, which moved to Malta in the 16th century. Initiates still pay "passage money" when they join the order, as a reminder of the sum their predecessors had to pay to get to

The order has been without a ruler since its previous grand master. Angelo de Mojano di Cologna, 82, died Jan. 18 after reigning 25 years.

The knights keep up the pretenses of a medieval monarchy, though Napoleon deprived them of a country in 1798 by seizing Malta and ending their 268-year rule of the island — a decision he later regretted when he came to revive the nobility in France. The exiled knights moved their headquarters to St. Petersburg, then to Messina and Catania in Sicily and Ferrara in northern Italy before

See KNIGHTS, Page 6



Richard A. Gephardt struggles to stay in the presidential race. Page 3.

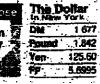
General News Lores of the Sehara are now wards of UNICEF. Page 2. Mutual hastility appears to be creating a growing chasm be-tween blacks and whites in

Britain.

Page 6 ice and water: Finding the real Alaska. Page 7.

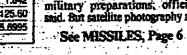
The EC's executive body said the U.S.-Japan pact on computer chips broke internation-& al trading rules. Page 11.

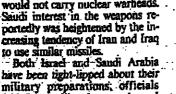
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# Timbuktu's Lords of the Sahara Are Now Wards of UNICEF

By James Brooke

Yen York Trans Service TIMBUKTU, Mali -- Mohammed Ag Mahamoud, a descendant of the fierce Tuaregs once called lords of the desert, crouched behind a sand dune and weeded his carrots.

For Tuaregs camped on the edges of this ancient Saharan city, domestic days spent in vegetable gardens have replaced glory days spent raiding, trading and collecting taxes at the point of a sword.

The trans-Saharan camel caravans have been largely phased out by long-haul trucks. The last recorded Tuareg raid on a camel caravan took place in 1936. Goat herding, the traditional fallback of the desert nomad, was crippled by severe droughts in 1973 and 1985.

The Tuaregs, the lords of the desert of 19thcentury travelogues, are the 20th-century wards of UNICEF, the United Nations Children's

"I threw away my camel saddle after it dried out a few years ago." Mr. Mahamoud said gloomily after inspecting his plot of carrots. heets, tomatoes and cabbages grown under the guidance of UNICEF workers.

For centuries, blue-robed Tuareg warriors barred the entry of infidels to this medieval city of mud mosques and Islamic scholarship. From 1588 to 1853, 43 European explorers are recorded as having tried to reach Timbuktu. All but - either of thirst or at the hands of what chroniclers called the blue men of the

Today, in a measure of their reduced state, thousands of Tuareg refugees owe their survival to World Vision, a large Christian relief and development agency. At the height of the 1984-85 drought, World Vision provided corn, cooking the dry season to Gourma on the banks of the ing oil, sugar and powdered milk to half a

million Tuaregs.
In Timbuktu, where spear marks on wooden doors bespeak past Tuareg raids, the warriors' descendants camp on the city's outskirts, living

With the famine emergency over, World Vision and UNICEF closed most of their food supply stations late last year. They are promoting vegetable gardens as a means to wean Tuaregs from public assistance.

"It isn't easy - they are a very proud and noble people who always fived apart in the said John Yale, an American who directs World Vision's relief work in Mali.

Three years after the last drought, seasonal pastureland around many Saharan oases has not recovered. With as much as two-thirds of their livestock killed in the last drought, many of the one million Tuaregs living in Algeria. Mali. Niger and Libya now face a sedentary

"With the nomads, you never know, but the pastureland has not come back and they don't have the herds," said Abas Kader, the mayor of Timbuktu, in an interview.

A frayed blue turban wrapped around his head, Mr. Mahamoud sat recently on a mat in his low desert but and complained about his new life. "If I get the money to buy camels and goats again. I'm gone," he said.

Looking at his three young children, who have known only the life of a squatter camp.

Mr. Mahamoud said that he feared a perma-

River Niger. Responding to old nomadic instincts. Mr. Mahamoud and many other Tuaregs move their huts every year to new locations within the refugee encampments.

Later in the day, the old ways were in evidence in the city as most of Timbuktu's popula-tion of 10,000 turned out for camel races between Tuaregs and their historic ethnic rivals. the Moors. Women ululated, men broke into spontaneous sword dances, and children feasted on the speciacle of dozens of camels racing across the sands.

But one Tuareg observer, Alkomisah Yattara, a civil servant, said that nature was slowly ending his people's nomadic life. "Some of my relatives are still out there." he said, "but there is a lack of trees, a lack of rain and the desert is spreading."

For centuries, Timbuktu flourished as a river port at the terminus of trans-Saharan caravan routes. In the late 1960s, drifting sand filled in the canals that had linked the city to the River

Niger, five miles (eight kilometers) away. Starting in the 17th century, the trans-Saharan trade in gold and salt entered an irreversible decline. European maritime nations broke a monopoly of Moslem middlemen and started sending ships down the west coast of Africa to trade directly with primary producers.

Until this century, Tuaregs used to tax every boat and camel leaving and entering Timbuktu. Until more recently, Tuaregs raided sedentary southern tribes for slaves.



Mohammed Ag Mahamoud tending carrots outside Timbuktu.

### REST: For Most Patients, Too Much Recovery Time in Bed Can Bode III • Calcium and bone changes may result. The well-known calci-

(Continued from Page 1) research at St. Louis University's

School of Nursing. System by system, these are among the major effects of bed

rest:

Shifts in various body fluids occur. A patient starts losing more the legs on the bed. body fluid than usual the first day. with a loss of about 20 ounces (590 milliliters) by the second day. This fluid loss is a major factor in the temporary but often dramatic shifted frequently. weight loss that can occur in an illness. Along with the lost fluid, sodium and chloride (the ions of sodium and chloride (the ions of salt) are lost immediately. More Combined with the increased pres-

prolonged bed rest also causes a loss of potassium. The blood also changes. A pahospital patients are given elasti- can contribute to fatigue.

BEIJING - Two of China's dis-

graced "Gang of Four." including the widow of Mao Zedong, are ill

but remain in prison where they have been since 1976, a government

Jiang Qing. 74, the actress who married Mao and was blamed for

many of the excesses of the Cultur-

al Revolution, and her ally, Zhang

Chunqiao, 77, were described as

being treated for ailments "linked

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l nited States, Canada,

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(b) Utell International

renterentari di albania di mangangan

official said Thursday.

to advanced age."

cized hosiery, which helps squeeze leg veins the way the muscles do when a person stands. After eight days in bed, blood clots faster than usual. The most likely cause of clots is compression of the vessels in the lower legs by the weight of

The pressure exerted on certain cells are destroyed. In bed rest. areas of the body also can cause there is as much as a tenfold in-bedsores. These result when some-one in bed does not move or is not calcium and phosphorus from the

There may be heart and lung effects. When a person is lying on sure of the abdomen against the diaphragm, this change makes it ated with bed rest. That is why gen. The impaired gas exchange

more susceptible to other ailments. more difficult to breathe. After After two to three weeks in bed. tient already may be aware of the increased risk of blood clots associtake in about 26 percent less oxywhite blood cells are less able to most important antibodies defending the patient against infectious organisms — immunoglobulins G — are destroyed at double the nor-2 Jailed Radicals Ailing, China Says mal rate. As a result, disease-caus-

The two other members of the

• There are effects to the diges- several days before the feet feel

um losses in astronauts dramatical-

ly illustrate the devastating effects

on bone of a lack of gravity. After

two to four days in bed, the body starts losing calcium. Fewer new

bone cells form and more old bone

there is as much as a tenfold in-crease in the loss of minerals like

• The patient's immunity weak-

ens. Ironically, while a patient is resting in bed trying to recover from one ailment, changes in the

body's natural defenses make him

central part of the bones.

stipation are common among those confined to bed. Without the mus-cular stimulation of the digestive tract normally provided by activity, the feces can become impacted in

• Mental effects are possible. An overworked adult may think it sounds wonderful to spend a week or two in bed forced to be inactive, but the emotional effects can be devastating. This is especially so when a once-independent person becomes helpless. Anger provoked by the limitations, including hostil-

patient, is common. • The effects of rest do not end with the illness. Just as the body had to adjust to being recumbent, it capture microorganisms, and the must readjust to an upright posture. This is best done gradually, keeping in mind that strength and balance are not what they were before the illness. Even sitting up can cause dizziness, dim vision and ing organisms, such as staphylo- fainting, as the pooled blood leaves cocci. can multiply 10 to 100 times the brain. The skin on the bottom of the feet may hurt and it may take

### radical group. Wang Hongwen and faster than normal. Yao Wenyuan, also remain in pristive tract. Loss of appetite and con- comfortable sustaining the body.

# North and Others Plead Not Guilty in U.S. Court

Compiled by Our Staff From: Dispatches WASHINGTON - Rear Admiby the limitations, including hostility toward those taking care of the former advisers to President Ronald Reagan, and two businessmen pleaded not guilty Thursday to charges of conspiracy, theft and obstruction of justice in the Iran-

contra affair. The four, making their first court appearance since their indictment March 16, were arraigned in U.S. District Court here before Judge Gerhard Gesell.

Judge Gesell released them on their own recognizance and said they would be required to check in with agents of the court each week

expected to be months of tangled legal proceedings before a trial date

zones, they will be allowed to send But government officials say a North, a National Security Council

If convicted, Colonel North faces a maximum 85 years in prison hance the government's standing Poindexter faces a 40-year term with other Central American lead- and \$1.75 million in fines; Mr. Se-

> ment by diverting millions of dollars in profits to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, from secret U.S. arms sales to Iran.

Revelation of the clandestine opcrations in November 1986 sparked the gravest political crisis of Mr. Reagan's administration.

Colonel North, who ran the project from his National Security Council office, and Admiral Poin-dexter, who condoned it as the colonel's supervisor, were charged with obstructing justice by shredding documents, erasing computer files and lying to investigators. As Colonel North's private oper-

atives, Mr. Secord and Mr. Hakim were accused of exploiting the positions of the White House advisers in unauthorized activities. All but Admiral Poindexter were charged with benefiting personally from the by telephone. They were not required to surrender their passports.

The arraignment opened what is

S18 million to secret Swiss bank accounts and to the contras, despite a congressional ban on U.S.

aid to the rebels. Mr. Reagan has refused to rule out pardons for those who have asserted that they were operating with his, and the country's, best intentions in mind.

A CBS News-New York Times that Americans overwhelmingly down "for the sake of the church." larity during the congressional

hearings last summer. However, the survey of 1,654 adults Saturday through Tuesday found the nation split, at 43 percent for and against, on whether Colonel North should be pardoned if convicted. The margin of error in the poll was 3 percent.

### GIBRALTAR (Reuters) — Gibraltar voted Thursday in a general election that was widely expected to bring Joe Bossano, the leader of the opposition Gibraltar Socialist Labor Party, to power in the British Election officials said it appeared that turnout among the colony's 17,000 voters would be at least as high as the 74 percent recorded in the 1984 general election. A public-opinion survey published this week indicated that the governing Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights had only 26 percent support, compared with 63 percent for Mr. Bossano's party. Mr. Bossano, 48, dismissed an assertion by Adolfo J. Canepa, Gibraltar's chief minister, that Mr. Bossano's opposition to talks be-tween London and Madrid over Gibraltar bring him into conflict with Britain if he came to power.

Joe Bossano

### Noriega Foe Home After Brief Exile

Mr. Bossano has said that he would not continue the talks, which began

in 1984 and cover issues including

Spain's claim to sovereignty.

WORLD BRIEFS

Moi Shuffles Cabinet After Elections

NAIROBI (Reuters) — President Daniel arap Moi demoted V<sub>b</sub>
President Mwai Kibaki and appointed the deputy science and technology

minister, Josephat Karanja, to take his place in a cabinet reshuffle, a

came to power 10 years ago, was demoted to minister of health. Mr. Mo. decision to dismiss Mr. Kibaki as vice president followed rumors of a fi

between the two men. The radio also announced that Industry Minis

Robert Ouko had been named foreign minister in place of Zachi

The new cabinet is due to be sworn in Friday. The reshuffle w

expected after one-party general elections Monday to choose a ne

parliament. Political analysis said they were not expecting any major

changes in the conservative pro-Western policies of Mr. Moi's gover

11 Japanese Die in China Rail Crash

BELIING (Reuters) - Eleven Japanese and a Chinese were killed as

more than 40 people were injured when two passenger trains collided ne Shanghai on Thursday, state television said.

A Japanese Embassy official in Beijing said 193 high school studen from the southern Japanese port of Kochi were believed to be on one.

the trains, which was traveling to Hangzhou from Nanjing in easte

It was the first major rail accident reported in China since the accidents in January that killed more than 100 people, prompting # resignation this month of the rail minister and calls for safety improve

Leftists Expected to Win in Gibraltar

The radio said Mr. Kibaki, who had been vice president since Mr. M.

Voice of Kenya said Thursday.

Onvonka.

colony.

PANAMA CITY (AP) - Ricardo Arias Calderón, president of t Christian Democratic Party, returned Thursday from a brief exile as rejoined the opposition effort to remove Panama's military lead-General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

The return of Mr. Arias Calderón, considered a presidential aspirant elections scheduled for May 1989, came on the fourth day of a nationwi general strike aimed at ousting General Noriega, head of the 15.00 member National Defense Forces. Mr. Arias Calderón had been deni entry into Panama on Feb. 25 after a trip to Miami.

Meanwhile. President Ronald Reagan, speaking to students as Washington, said the United States would not use military force depose General Noriega and would abide by the Panama Canal Treatirelinquishing control by the turn of the century. He added: "We're to going to be the big colossus of the North once again." entering "c-smaller neighbors places of living and business and trying to guide a

### ■ 64% Reject Pardon in Poll Soviet Patriarch Urged to Step Down

MOSCOW (WP) - A group of leading Christian dissidents has writt poll published Thursday has found a letter to the head of the Russian Orthodox Church asking him to su

The cease-fire also would en- and \$4 million in fines; Admiral oppose a pardon for Colonel North According to Gleb Yakunin. Andrei Bessmertny and other Sovernment's standing Poindexter faces a 40-year term before his trial, 64 percent to 27 activists at a press conference here Thursday, Patriarch Pimen, 78, According to Gleb Yakunin. Andrei Bessmertny and other Sovi percent despite his apparent popu- ailing physically and mentally. Their letter, which is respectful in too requests that the patriarch retire so that a younger leader could "mo energetically" pursue greater freedom from state control for the churc A synod of church leaders elects a patriarch for life, but may remove hi

Mr. Yakunin said that recent concessions by the state to the church a "encouraging" but require "more youthful leadership from the church order to continue." The letter said: "We are obliged to tell you the trut You, your holiness, are so weakened by your illness that you are in a condition to bear the burden of your patriarchal duties."

# **Afghan Talks Stymied** By U.S.-Soviet Dispute

in serious difficulty Thursday after of an Afghanistan peace treaty be-the United States and Soviet Union fore adjourning this round, even if failed to resolve a crucial dispute they do not sign it. during talks Wednesday in Wash-

little chance that Pakistan will be more. able to sign a peace treaty with the

tary of state. George P. Shultz, and Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, to agree to a joint cutoff in military aid to Kabul sace treaty comes into effect.

Mr. Shevardnadze again refused Geneva.

on behalf of the Afghan guerrillas. drawal of Soviet forces. or mujahidin, who have been bat-tling the Kabul regime and Soviet may not be easy, officials warn.

Kabul's negotiating stance at Geneva is largely controlled by Mos- the United States and the Soviet cow, while that of Pakistan is influ- Union to guarantee Afghanistan's enced by the United States.

The UN mediator in the Geneva talks, Undersecretary-General Die-GENEVA - The UN-mediated go Cordovez, is still hoping the two Afghan peace talks here appeared sides can agree on the complete text

As a result, officials say the talks, which have already lasted three As a result, officials say, there is weeks, could drag on for a few days

Pakistan's chief negotiator, Dep-Communist government in Kabul uty Foreign Minister Zain Noor-providing for the withdrawal of the estimated 115,000 Soviet troops was unwilling to take responsibility during this round of the Geneva for breaking off negotiations in Getalks, as had originally been hoped. neva. "I'm ready to send for my
The main obstacle to a signing summer clothes." he replied when
was the inability of the U.S. secre-asked how long the discussions

and the Afghan guerrillas when a tomorrow," prompting speculation that he may be preparing to leave to suspend aid to Kabul in return Completing agreement on the

for a U.S. cutoff of assistance to the text of a peace treaty would at least guerrillas. As a result, both the allow Mr. Cordovez to say he had United States and Pakistan say fulfilled his mandate and that the they will not agree to make peace. basis now exists for a return to Pakistan negotiates in Geneva peace in Afghanistan and the with-

troops for the past nine years. In Only two words are now in dispute addition to providing the mujahiin the five-part document, which
din with bases, Pakistan also chancreates an independent, nonaligned nels military supplies to them, most Afghanistan, guaranteed by the of which are provided by the Unit- United States and the Soviet Union, and gives the Soviet Union The practical result of this is that nine months to remove its forces.

> "internationally recognized" frontiers. But last week the Kabul regime rejected this formula, saying it had never accepted its current borders with Pakistan.

nadze may still be able to resolve the dispute over military aid at the meetings they plan to hold next month and in May to prepare for the Moscow summit meeting, offi-

# For the Record

Jean-Lnc Dehaene, the mediator trying to lorge a new Belgian goverment after inconclusive elections Dec. 13, was relieved of his mission: Thursday, and King Baudouin will start consultations on how to resolve

### TRAVEL UPDATE

Landslide Blocks Ukrainian Railroad MOSCOW (Reuters) - A huge landslide has blocked road a international rail links from the western Ukrainian city of Lyov, Ta reported on Thursday.

Soldiers were helping to clear communications between Lvov at Uzhgorod near the border with Czechoslovakia. The falls of ear stretched for 550 meters (about 600 yards), and in places were as high a 10-story building, the news agency said.

Channel traffic remained stacked up at French ports Thursday, who only one ferry, with a British crew, was in operation between Calais a Dover as seamen of the French ships in the Scalink line continued weeklong strike. On the other side of the Channel, about 2,200 employe of P&O European Ferries have been striking for seven weeks.

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although the process although the process although the process are in the contrast are (Continued from Page 1) antec station on the border with Costa sion. Rica, to be present at the signing. He shook hands with Mr. Calero

and the rest of the rebel delegation. delegates to participate in the so- cease-fire would stop the damage aide, were Richard V. Secord, a According to the agreement, called national dialogue now under to the economy from contra saboretired U.S. Air Force major generations to the agreement, way in Managua between the government to the economy from contra saboretired U.S. Air Force major generations and Albert Hakim, his Iranianend to the war" will begin April 6. ernment and opposition parties. manpower and government spend-born business partner. The agreement also includes terms to guarantee freedom of ex-dialogue is "reconsideration" of the grams. pression, permit the return of exiles government's mandatory two-year

l allow the participation of rebel fighters in civilian politics. Today we have buried forever the military conflict, strengthening instead our political conflict." President Ortega said, "This is a great challenge for all Nicaraguans, and it is the moment to invite Mr. Ronald Reagan to sign our peace

Under the accord, the rebels will pull back their forces into ceasefire zones to be arranged in technical talks between the two sides be-

ginning Monday in Sapoa. Managua agreed to grant a gradual general amnesty for an estimated 3,500 political prisoners, including those convicted of collaborating with the contras, as well as for former members of the National Guard of Anastasio Somoza, the former Nicaraguan ruler.

The first 100 prisoners are to be freed Sunday. Half of the political prisoners who were convicted for helping the contras will be freed when rebel fighters arrive in the designated zones. The rest will be freed when a

final cease-fire accord is signed. The contras agreed that while in the cease-fire zones they would accept only nonmilitary aid, administered by a neutral organization. The government agreed to guar-

ACCORD: Both Sides Agree to 60-Day Cease-Fire antee complete freedom of expres- although the assessment 8,500 con-

Any rebels who choose to lav down their weapons and any exiles who return to Nicaragua will be allowed to participate in the elec-

tions for a Central American parliament and for municipal and national representatives, as specified in the 1987 Nicaraguan Constitu-

A commission headed by Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, the Roman Catholic primate of Nicaragua, and João Baena Soares, secretary-general of the Organization of American States, will oversee compliance of the accord.

The unexpected breakthrough brightened prospects for a lasting peace only a week after Sandinist troops sparked a crisis by raiding rebel positions and allegedly crossing into Honduras

In the Sapoá talks, unlike in four previous rounds held since December, the breakthrough was attributed to the top leaders with decisionmaking power being face-to-face on Nicaraguan soil.

A Sandmist negotiator explained that Managua's interest in reaching an agreement was simple: "We want to end the war."

The Sandinists do not admit to feeling harried on the battlefield.

One topic to be discussed in that ing toward civilian social pro-

ers who signed the regional peace cord, 29 years and \$1.5 million, and pact. Relations are especially tense Mr. Hakim, 27 years and \$1.25 milwith Honduras, which bombed lion. Nicaraguan territory last week in Each defendant is charged with retaliation for the border incursion. conspiring to defraud the govern-

### ■ Measured U.S. Support

In Washington, Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Thursday that the cease-fire accord was "an important step forward" and that there was "no excuse" for any additional East-bloc weapons deliveries to the Sandinist government, The Associated Press report-

Mr. Wright, the House speaker, hailed the pact as "a new chapter in the unhappy history of that war-

On the other hand, the passport

of another well-known young dissident. Hu Ping, now a graduate stu-

dent at Harvard, was invalidated

last week by the Chinese Consulate

in New York, and Mr. Hu was

expelled by his work unit in China.

the Beijing Academy of Social Sci-

ences. The expulsion is highly un-

usual and mouns that in effect he

would have no job and no place to

local people's congress on a human

rights platform while a graduate

student at Beijing University in 1979, is editor of China Spring, a

New York-based publication for

intellectuals critical of China. A report by the official China

Mr. Hu, who won election to a

The Texas Democrat said he envisioned quick action in Congress on "some minimal something that both sides can wholeheartedly em-

"For heaven's sake." he said, "if the Nicaraguans, who have been shooting at each other, can agree, then surely Republicans and Democrats can agree.

Mr. Shultz urged Congress to approve additional aid to the contras

# CHINA: Study Abroad Curtailed

reported that a Shanghai court had fined the wife of a teacher the equivalent of \$6,200 because her husband had not returned from studying in Japan as scheduled. The paper said he went to Japan in September and had been refused Beijing's permission to extend his

There have been other mixed signals that suggest a continuing con-flict at the top, Ms. Goldman said. She reported, for example, that Liu Binyan, China's most popular and respected writer, who was expelled from the Communist Party last year in a crackdown on dissidents, had received permission to come to the United States to study as a Nieman Fellow at Harvard.



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News Service said Mr. Hu had been expelled because he took part in a hostile reactionary organization that is trying to overthrow the gov-

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The two disputed words commit Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevard-

# هکتا مسلامل

### CAMPAIGN BASICS / George Bush

The Race So Far

Despite a huge campaign organization and treasury, he lost the first test in the Iowa caucuses to Senator Bob Dole. Battled back to win the New Hampshire primary and swept primaries in the South Appears to have a lock on the Republican nomination, a long sought goal. Currently has 788 delegates of 1,139 needed to win.

The Help

e i di tigo

Republican. Age 63. Vice president since 1981. Former oil executive, CIA director, chief of U.S. liaison office in China, U.S. representative at the United Nations, Republican national chairman. Two terms in the House of Representatives from Texas. Navy bomber pilot shot down in World War II. Father was a U.S. senator from Connecticut. Often speaks in punchy sentence fragments. Jogs. Known for his political loyalty. As a presidential candidate in 1980. called Ronald Reagan's broad tax-cut plan voodoo economics."

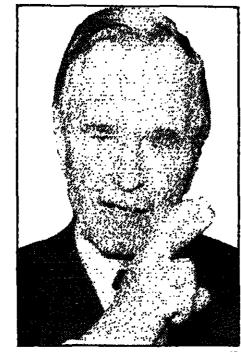
### Verbatim

"I'd like to be the education president, See, I believe as I look into the future - our ability to compete around the world, our ability to solve problems of poverty that are unsolved in this country, our ability to get people the informa-tion they need on this deadly new disease facing the country. AIDS — whatever it is, education has got to be the priority. Better schools mean better jobs. 

My philosophy, compared to most of those Democrats over there, is a market philosophy: Expand our markets abroad. And I don't think any person running for president -Republican or Democrat — would have a bet-ter chance to do that than I, because I know these world leaders and I've talked to them in the EC and elsewhere. I I want to be the fellow to hold the line on the taxes, and the way to do it is to discipline the Congress, not the American people .... Give the president the line-item veto and we can control the deficit without raising taxes. D Keep this country strong, stand up for freedom. I've been to 74 countries as your vice president, met most of the world leaders. And I believe that we're at a threshold now. Having met Mr. Gorbachev now several times — I saw him clearly as the American people now see him. Very different but still very tough, very strong ... I want to see us extend peace and freedom, see us accomplish more with the Soviet Union if we can do it in a way that is totally verifiable. I don't trust them but I think we should enter into agreements where the verification is such that we can enhance the peace. And I think I'd be better at that, frankly, than anybody else running for

### On the Issues

Foreign Policy: Supports contra aid and would aid "freedom fighters" in regional conflicts against Marxism. Sees main goal in Central America as maintaining and establishing de-mocracies. Says the Cuban missile crisis opened the way for Cuba to become a "staging ground for Soviet imperialism." Says "we will never abandon Israel's people." Says the effects of current U.S. sanctions against South Africa have been "marginal to negative." Wants banks to write off part of their Third World loans.



ty, modernization of U.S. conventional forces, U.S.-Soviet talks aimed at a 50-percent cut in strategic nuclear missiles, a ban on chemical and biological weapons if verifiable, funding a mobile MX missile. Favors Strategic Defense Initiative research but believes decision on de-ployment need not be made until 1990s. Would pressure the Soviet Union to cut conventional forces, and would consider U.S. troop reduc-tions if it resulted in equal levels of East-West conventional forces in Europe. Wants a streamlined appropriation process to ensure long-term funding for the military. Sees advantages in the single-warhead Midgetman missile but notes

Budget/Economy/Taxes: Opposes tax increases. Favors a four-year freeze on government spending, allowing most programs to expand only to keep pace with inflation. No further Pentagon cuts and no cuts in Social Security. Would spend more on education, AIDS research, drug enforcement and space but has not said which programs would be cut. Supports a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced federal budget and authority for the president to veto single items in the budget. Would restore tax breaks for oil and gas exploration and capital gains income. Favors coordination of the economies of industrial nations.

Trade: Says he backs free trade and opposes mandatory tariffs and quotas. Would use "aggressive negotiation" and strict law enforcement to protect textile industry from unfair competition. Favors expanding exports and encouraging trading partners to expand their economies. Would seek a free-trade agreement with Mexico like the one signed with Canada. Pledges not to impose a grain embargo on the Soviet Union or use food as a political weapon.

Domestic Policy: Wants to boost spending on research and development. Proposes tax-free college savings bonds and deferred-tax accounts for college savings. Would continue grants for low-income college students. Would push the use of corn to make ethanol fuel.

Compiled by Paul Horvit:

# Senate Panel Clears Way for INF Treaty Approval

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON - The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has defeated efforts to attach potential-INF Treaty and has put the U.S.-Soviet agreement to ban intermediate-range nuclear missiles on track for final committee approval on Tuesday.

Several "killer" amendments remain to be considered, but the panel made clear in several lopsided votes Wednesday that it would re-sist moves that could unravel the treaty signed in December by President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

The committee action left a Democratic proposal to prevent

must be adopted.

ty to a committee vote on Tuesday of your stands, and we can talk summit meeting scheduled in Moshearings and an acrimonious morn-ing session during which Senator for sanctions two years ago against lesse Helms of North Carolina, the that nation's apartheid policies.

At another point, Mr. Helms left the bearing room when the committee chairman, Senator Claible INF pact, drew little support for further discussions.

In the senator ior sanctions two years ago against pricing agreed to the schedule for final committee votes on Tucsday. In the move interpreted by other panel members as indicating that he members as indicating that he probably will stage his major fight will stage his major fight borne Pell. Democrat of Rhode Issued tried to force a work on one of the seneral to the schedule for final committee votes on Tucsday. In the short-range Soviet SCUD-B missions and flight-testing of strategic members as indicating that he may be supported to the schedule for final committee votes on Tucsday. In the short-range Soviet SCUD-B missions and flight-testing of strategic members as indicating that he members are indicating that he was probably will stage his major fight with only Mr. Helms left members are indicating that he was probably will stage his major fight with only Mr. Helms left members are indicating that he was probably will stage his major fight was probably will stage his major fight was probably will stage his major fight. We want to the schedule for final committee votes on Tucsday. In the short-range Soviet SCUD-B missions and flight-testing of strategic members are indicating that he was probably will stage his major fight. We want to the schedule for the s for further discussions.

presidents from reinterpreting trea- who backs the treaty, accused Mr. go out the door," declared Mr. ties without Senate consent as the Helms of "gratuitous" attempts to Helms as he departed. only proviso likely to be adopted. modify the treaty and said his tac-

ollowed nearly two months of about what's ridiculous." The ref- cow for May 29,

Senator Robert C. Byrd of West tics were "ridiculous" and "very Virginia, leader of the majority Democrats, said in a speech earlier this week that such a provision want to challenge you on the busi-

But after a lunch break Mr. land, tried to force a vote on one of is expected to consider the treaty At one point, Senator Richard the Helms proposals by noting that after its Easter recess next month.

G. Lugar of Indiana, a Republican a quorum was present. Not "when I Mr. Lugar and most other Re-

publicans joined all committee conventional military forces was Democrats in voting against pro- defeated, 15 to 2.

Larry Pressler, Republican of Mr. Lugar and Senator Alan South Dakota, that critics said

ness of being ridiculous. We could upset the arms reduction process.

The agreement to bring the treato a committee vote on Tuesday of your stands, and we can talk of your stands. The agreement to be adopted.

The agreement to bring the treato a committee vote on Tuesday of your stands, and we can talk of your stands. The agreement to bring the treaty was rejected, 12 to 3, with summit meeting scheduled in Mossian to change you on the business of being ridiculous. We could upset the arms reduction process.

The agreement to bring the treato a committee vote on Tuesday of your stands, and we can talk summit meeting scheduled in Mossian to the process.

The agreement to bring the treato a committee vote on Tuesday of your stands, and we can talk summit meeting scheduled in Mossian to the process. Mr. Helms's proposal to exempt publican of Alaska, joining him and Mr. Pressler in voting in favor. Helms agreed to the schedule for Other Helms proposals, to ban final committee votes on Tuesday, short-range Soviet SCUD-B misa move interpreted by other panel

Mr. Pressler's proposal to tie treaty implementation to achieve-Mr. Lugar and most other Re- ment of parity in U.S. and Soviet

# LaRouche Is Granted U.S. Campaign Funds

WASHINGTON — The Federal Election Commission agreed on Thursday to grant federal matching funds to the 1988 presidential cam-paign of the political extremist Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr.

Mr. LaRouche is on trial in Boston, charged with conspiracy to ob-struct a grand jury investigation into alleged credit card fraud and other irregularities in his 1984 presidential campaign.

The commission, on a 5-to-1 vote, said that Mr. LaRouche had ulfilled the requirements for eligibility to receive matching funds. It granted an initial payment of \$100,000.

To be certified for matching funds, a capdidate must raise \$100,000 across 20 states in individual contributions of \$250 or less. After becoming eligible, can-didates can receive matching funds

less that they raise privately.

Commissioner Joan D. Aikens, voting against the majority, said that a survey by the commission of LaRouche contributors raised "a question of patent irregularity" in Scott E. Thomas said that there was not enough evidence to deny certi-

A survey by the audit staff had found that several people whose checks ended up in Mr. Lachecks ended up in Mr. La-Rouche's 1988 campaign fund had not intended to contribute to his Mr. Bush is lying about his role in

### **Poll Shows Bush** Hurt by Doubt on Iran-Contra Role

WASHINGTON - The Irancontra affair may have a profound impact on the presidential pros-pects of Vice President George Bush, according to a Washington

Post-ABC News poll. The public opinion survey showed that the affair appears to have hurt Mr. Bush among two groups he needs to win the White House: Democrats who voted for President Ronald Reagan in 1984

campaign.

Mr. LaRouche espouses eccentric theories of world conspiracies

A third of the registered voters and is the leader of an organization who were polled said they were less that regards Queen Elizabeth II of likely to vote for Mr. Bush because Britain as a drug smuggler and of his role in the affair. Forty-five Henry A. Kissinger, the former percent of Democrats, as well as to U.S. secretary of state, as a Soviet agent. He has proposed a quarantine on AIDS patients. (AP, UPI)



# But how attractive will her pension be?

# Defense/Arms Control: Supports: INF Trea-From Iowa to Michigan — Downhill

Gephardt, Early Leader, Scrambles to Keep Bid Alive By Paul Taylor

Markington Post Service
MARQUETTE, Michigan — Six weeks ago. Representative Richard A. Gephardt was the hottest Democratic presidential candidate in the land. Today, he is scrambling to stage what will be either his last stand or his second rebirth.

hardt these past six weeks is, in microcosm, the saga of a Democratic nomination contest that refuses to unfold according to generally accepted practices.

"It might have been nice if some-body had told us beforehand," one of his top aides mused the other day, "that this year lowa was going to turn out to be worth Idaho. Mr. Gephardt, the winner in the lowa caucuses, did not discover that reality until it was too late.

He campaigned an unprecedenteed 140 days in lowa, operating from the dictum, widely held until now, that if a long shot can break out of the pack in the first state to vote in the delegate selection process his next big problem will be finding a running mate.

Mr. Gephards did indeed break out in Iowa, climbing from a 6 percent standing in a Des Moines Register public opinion survey in mid-December with what most of his opponents acknowledged was a superbly executed monthlong finishing thrust of populist, national-ist, anti-establishment speech-making, effective television commercials and lots of grass-roots

And what has he gotten for his troubles? Nothing but trouble. In the weeks after lowa, three of his rivals — Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts and Senafor Albert Gore Jr. of Tennesser bombarded him with negative television commercials, attacking him for flip-flopping on the issues. These assertions were reinforced

by scores of news reports, all saying pretty much the same thing. "He's really gotten a rough ride from the media," said Robert Lichter, a media analyst who has been studying campaign coverage

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by network news. "He is the only Democratic candidate whose coverage has been primarily negative at every stage of the campaig

"Television loves the flip-flop story. They can dig out old file footage. He said this. Now he said that. They can really zap you."

Mr. Lichter added that Mr. Gephardt was vulnerable not only because he had changed his positions on abortion, tuition tax credits, the minimum wage and other issues, but also because his campaign imige was seen by many journalists as lacking authenticity.

pressed little bitterness. "The press rightfully tries to test the frontmer, and I have no problem with that," he said.

The one thing that does irritate him, Mr. Gephardt said, is that in recent weeks Mr. Gore and Mr. Dukakis have begun picking up elements of his populist message and seem to be getting praise for it.

Mr. Gephardt has won only two states since lowa: South Dakota, Mr. Gephardt's home state.

Michigan has lost 250,000 jobs in

tial nomination is over.

Mr. Gephardt agreed with many Jackson. His own tracking surveys of those observations, and example and independent ones show him

its neighbor to the north, and Missouri, its neighbor to the south and

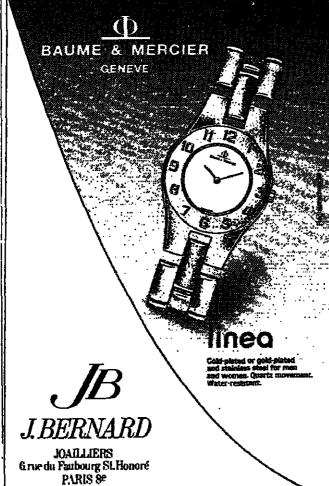
the auto industry and related industries in the last seven years, in part due to foreign competition. If Mr. Gephardt, with his message on fair trade and the protection of U.S. jobs, cannot win or at least finish ahead of Mr. Dukakis in the caucuses Saturday in the state, Mr Gephardt's supporters acknowledge that his bid for the presiden

He started out the week running a distant third in public opinion surveys in Michigan, behind Mr Dukakis and the Reverend Jesse L closing the gap somewhat, but it is not clear if he has enough time or money to get his message out.

■ Aide Calls State Crucial An aide to Mr. Gephardt said Thursday that the candidate would

end his campaign for the presidential nomination and seek re-election to the House of Representa tives if he did not win in the Michigan caucuses, The Associated Press reported from Detroit.

"He will be out if he doesn't wir in Michigan," said the aide.



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# Save the Ozone Shield

The chemical threat to the life-protecting ozone layer in the high atmosphere turns ozone loss to 1 percent, compared to 6 perout to be more serious than feared. The damage may already be three times greater than the worst future loss assumed in a pending international treaty to cap production of the destructive chemicals. Even

stronger measures may soon be needed. The ozone layer screens out the part of the sun's ultraviolet light that harms living things. Scientists have long warned that the ozone might be destroyed by the chlorine wafted up in man-made chemicals known as chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs. These are widely used as refrigerants and in auto air

conditioners and foam packaging.

Those warnings, disputed at first, have become increasingly credible, although the evidence is still circumstantial. Ground and satellite readings confirm a decline in global ozone. Ozone fluctuates for natural reasons. but chlorine from CFCs is present in the high atmosphere, and most scientists now believe that chlorine is implicated in the recently discovered "ozone hole" over Antarctica.

Each I percent drop in ozone is thought to allow a 2 to 3 percent rise in the ultraviolet light reaching Earth. No one knows what effect that might have, but any large increase would be reason for serious concern. The light is destructive to DNA, the hereditary material, and to proteins. Damage to plankton, organisms that inhabit the upper few feet of the oceans, would quickly reverberate through ocean food chains. People could suffer increased skin cancer and impairment of the immune system.

Last year a U.S. State Department effort, led by Ambassador Richard Benedick. scored the notable coup of persuading European countries, with their reluctant chemical industries, to join a pact to control CFCs and halons. Under the Montreal protocol, production is to be frozen at 1986 levels, then cut in half by 1999. Computer models suggested

cent without controls. The U.S. Senate recently ratified the treaty by 83-0.

But the computer models underestimated. A new NASA review of past measurements suggests that the ozone layer has already been depleted by up to 3 percent since 1969. The models also failed to predict the Antarctic ozone hole, where 50 percent or more of ozone is lost. It seems that a circular flow of winds develops over the Antarctic each Sep-tember, isolating the air from the rest of the atmosphere. Within this cool vortex, conditions are ideal for chlorine to destroy ozone. When the vortex breaks up in October, the ozone-depleted air may spread, accounting for some of the global depletion.

Still, although it is prudent to prepare for the worst, newly published data seem to show that the ultraviolet light reaching the United States has diminished during the time the ozone layer was thinning. This puzzling finding has yet to be explained. All the more reason to hold off panicky

attempts to renegotiate the Montreal protocol before it is ratified. The most urgent step is to get it ratified by enough countries to put it into effect. European countries have opted for a procedure that invites delay. China has not even signed on. If current estimates of the ozone threat are

confirmed, the next step should be a new international agreement to tighten the CFC production target. An 85 percent reduction is needed simply to prevent the ozone hole from getting any worse; a 95 percent reduction would let it heal over decades.

CFCs take some seven years to reach the ozone layer, so that corrective action will take years to have any effect. There is no time to wait for evidence of biological damage. The Montreal treaty is a fine first step, if a second will follow quickly.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# AIDS at the Agencies

The courts have said so, some private employers have said so, and now, in a most important directive to all its agencies, the United States government has cleared the air throughout its departments with a forthright, sensible policy on AIDS in the workplace. The word, simply and directly, is this: Discrimination against employees with AIDS is prohibited, and managers may take disciplinary action against indi-viduals who refuse to work with a colleague who is carrying the AIDS virus.

In setting this out, the Office of Personnel Management takes an official stand that should serve as a guideline for all sorts of other American employers and heads of organizations who have yet to address the strong concerns of both those carrying the virus and those with whom they work.

The OPM director, Constance Horner. establishes the right tone in a memo to agency personnel chiefs, saying that the government "has an obligation to show the way in addressing the realities of the AIDS epidemic." AIDS-infected employees should be allowed to continue working "as long as they are able to maintain accentable performance and do not pose a safety or health threat to themselves or others in the workplace," the guidelines

say - which is certainly fair. Essentially, the policy says that these employees should be treated in the same manner as

anybody suffering a serious illness.

The concerns of others in the offices need attention as well. They, too, deserve understanding, along with complete, up-to-date information. Perhaps the most important message to those in government and anyplace else, for that matter, is the flat statement that "there is no medical basis for employees refusing to work with ... fellow employees or agency clients" who are infected with the AIDS virus. While their anxieties "should be taken seriously" and addressed with information and guidance, the OPM says, discipline may be necessary when this assistance fails and results in

disruption of an organization's work. The accent here should be on protecting the infected employee rather than on disciplining the worried colleague. Still, the fact that the government will not tolerate disruptive panic should serve as a protection for all employees, sick or well, who are trying to keep on doing their jobs. The policy is intended not to make a deadly enidemic seem less than it is, but rather to

put it in perspective for the public. —THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Other Comment

### Politics in Lieu of Realism

At some point, as Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, pointed out this week. Americans are going to have to revert to financing their future from their own resources. As a first step, that means doing something meaningful about the federal deficit. Unfortunately, Congress has shown itself unable to muster the political will to make the tough budget cuts, raise taxes and do the other painful things necessary to get out of this mess.

There is a limit to how long a nation can get along on the good will and money of others. That limit may be fast approaching. The hour is late, the financial stakes are high and the U.S. economy is in the balance. But this is an election year. No matter how critical the need for discipline and statesmanship, it's not likely to happen. The need to get elected and the pork-barrel politics that usually accompanies that effort will probably keep leaders from facing reality. - The Deseret News (Salt Lake City).

### Revulsion Is an Opportunity

Now the temptation in London and possibly Dublin will be to harden the lines. This must be resisted. The 1985 Anglo-Irish pact is already reeling like a fighter who has taken far too many blows to the head.

It is significant that Catholics and Protestants have condemned Saturday's violence. which was the second time in a week that a funeral set the scene for killing. This broadbased condemnation, even revulsion, could be turned into an opportunity.

The growing belief on all sides that the killing must stop should be transformed into a consensus that a true peace process must begin. The challenge for Margaret Thatcher and Charles Haughey is to seize this moment of blood-born enlightenment and lead Northern Ireland out of the darkness. It won't be easy, but the alternative is too horrible to imagine.

- Newsday (New York).

### Don't Count the Cartel Out

According to the authoritative Oil and Gas Journal, proven world oil reserves rose by 27 percent last year, that increase being mainly accounted for by a few members of OPEC. The members of that cartel now control three-fourths of the world's proven reserves, but consume only 5 percent of world annual production. The industrialized countries possess only 6 percent of proven reserves and consume 57 percent of annual production. In all likelihood that unequal distribution of supplies and consumption will continue to increase. The popular theory that the cartel can never regain the position of power it held from 1973 to 1983 will need fundamental reconsideration as long as the industrialized countries remain so dependent on oil. - Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### An Uncertain French Future

François Mitterrand seems certain to be returned for a second seven-year term. By comparison with his nearest rival - Jacques Chirac. a bruiser who increasingly cultivates an authoritarian, anti-immigrant image - he undoubtedly appeals. But we should be wary of superficial gravitas. Mr. Mitterrand is as much wily renard (lox) as Grand Old Man.
A vote for him is a vote for paradox: Why have a Socialist president when his party is unlikely to recover its majority in the National Assembly? Now that Mr. Chirac and his RPR party have declared that there can be no return to cohabitation, the consequences

of a Mitterrand victory can only be a matter for speculation. The emergence of some kind of middle-of-the-road government, supported by the center-right, is by no means certain. Dissolving the National Assembly might be the prelude to a constitutional crisis rather than to left-right realignment. Ironically, the re-election of Francois

Mitterrand may not be a recipe for stability at all - though there is no better on offer. — The Daily Telegraph (London).

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# **OPINION**

# The European Tiger Will Have to Liberalize Its Lair

N EW YORK — Looming on the trade horizon is a new competitor far more formidable in its potential to outproduce the United States than Japan or the "four tigers" of Asia - South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong. That competitor is formed by the 12 countries of the European Community, which has embarked on a plan to dismantle all inura-EC trade barriers by 1992.

The challenge presented by a unified European market is staggering. If the many politi-cal and bureaucratic hurdles that stand in the way can be overcome, the Community will become by 1992 the largest trading bloc in the world, with a population base of 323 million people and more than 40 percent of all foreign trade. The plan would create a market that rivals the United States in scope and worldwide influence. It would in effect be the birth of the United States of Europe.

Will the Community's new free trade policies for its members extend to nonmembers? For now, that crucial question remains open, purportedly to allow time for the Community's policy makers to focus on the admittedly complex task of creating an open "internal market" by 1992. Nonetheless, an equal amount of energy must be devoted to dismanBy François de St. Phalle

tling the barriers that keep out products and services originating outside the Community. European companies already wield tremendous clout in world markets. America's trade balance with EC members swung from a surplus to a deficit in 1983. Since then the deficit has grown from \$12.9 billion in 1984 to \$27.1 billion in 1986, the last year for which figures are available. West Germany by itself posted a \$15.7 billion surplus, followed by Italy (\$6.5 billion), the United Kingdom (\$4.8

billion) and France (\$3.9 billion). in contrast, U.S. exports to the Community declined by nearly \$7 billion from 1980 to 1986, falling from \$59 billion to \$52 billion. Only part of the drop can be traced to the record high value of the dollar in the mid-'80s.
U.S. exports to Europe fell — and have failed to rebound to previous levels - because the Community and its member countries continue to protect domestic markets from foreign competition through a variety of

tariff and nontariff barriers. EC countries have quotas on a combined total of more than 1,000 manufactured and agricultural products. The Community itself is

guilty of continuing to erect trade barriers, which stands in sharp contrast to the free trade proposals that form the cornerstone of the 1992 plan. Here are a few examples:

 Last year, import controls kept sales of Japanese cars to 0.7 percent of the Italian market and 2.9 percent of the French. But imports from Japan and Europe account for a third of the U.S. automobile market.

• The German beer purity law, in effect since the 14th century, was recently changed to allow imports from other EC countries but not from the United States.

• EC subsidies to soybean processors allow them to pay local farmers three times the world price. Imported soybeans are not entitled to this subsidy. As a result, U.S. exports of soybeans to the Community dropped from \$3.5 billion in 1980 to \$1.8 billion in 1986.

 National telecommunications and utility monopolies will be subject to intra-Community competition in 1992. So far, draft legislation excludes nonmember countries from

competing in the newly opened markets.

The Community seems inclined to pursue trade liberalization on two tracks, with intraCommunity concerns occupying the faster of the two. Worse still, today's patchwork of Community and national restrictions may be replaced by an entirely new and possibly more onerous set of barriers developed, implemented and enforced by the Community. Only the largest foreign companies have the financial muscle to open or maintain businesses in Europe. Other companies with less capital but no less desire to carve out a European niche

for their products will find themselves at the

mercy of the Community's policy makers.

The sweeping changes leading up to 1992 will allow EC members to enjoy the privileges that accrue to a major trading power, privileges they could not have individually. But Community and European national leaders must realize that such privileges come with corresponding obligations to treat all trading partners fairly. To do anything less is to court protectionist responses in countries outside the Community that are vitally important to the health of the emerging United States of Europe.

The writer is senior executive vice president and director of the international division of Shearson Lehman Hutton. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

# On the INF Model, a Strategic Arms Pact Can Also Be Verified

WASHINGTON — The INF Treaty has received broad support, in part because of its precedentsetting verification measures. At the outset of the strategic arms limitation talks, Moscow refused to divulge even the names of military systems. Now it provides names, places, numbers and details on infrastructure, and allows

inspections to confirm such data. INF verification provisions cannot ensure the accuracy of these data, but they make it harder and more expensive for the Soviet Union to cheat.

Cheating would also result in less reliable weapons that would have to be hidden without proper testing.

All this is accomplished by limiting inspections to declared facilities at key points in the life cycle of complex weapon systems. By choosing not to include challenge inspections at sus-pect sites in the INF accord, the Reagan administration has also placed a perimeter around Soviet mischiefmaking at sensitive industrial facilities

general agreement that they would be insufficient for a strategic arms reduction treaty. But what verification features should be added for START? One possibility would be to expand By Michael Krepon

the United States determine whether INF missiles have been secretly deployed there. It also allows inspections of missile bases that are to be toring missile deployments would closed or converted to other uses. These provisions could be extend-

and military operations.

While the INF Treaty's verification provisions are impressive, the Senate ratification hearings have produced the INF inspection system to cover intercontinental ballistic missile deployment areas. The INF Treaty pronounce inspections can also be carried vides for "enhanced verification" measures for mobile ICBM bases to help over agreed basing modes for mobile missiles, which is one of the issues currently in dispute at START.

Since the primary method of moni-

continue to be reconnaissance satellites, these inspections would provide



only modest benefits, but they could be carried out with minimal risk. With greater difficulty, the INF easures could be extended to include production monitoring. Key missile production facilities are only glancingly covered in the INF ac-

cord, in part because of U.S. sensitiv-ity to Soviet inspections at plants working on Stealth cruise thissiles. Instead, inspection rights are primarily focused on missile support fa-cilities as well as deployment and elimination sites. Only one missile-production-related facility will be subject to inspections in each country, but each will receive more intense scrutiny than any other site.

An expansion of production monitoring provisions has clear advantages and disadvantages. Solid rocket motors for new ICBMs are built in distinctive facilities that cannot be hidden. Controls at key points in the production cycle can therefore help compensate for difficulties in monitoring mobile missile deployments.

Production monitoring is harder for cruise missiles, but there are no obvious alternatives to limit their number. Useful controls during production can also mean less intrusion during sensitive military operations. In addition, it can alleviate concerns over "breakout." the sudden deployment of stockpiled missiles to place at a serious disadvantage the side that is abiding by arms reduction accords.

On the negative side, production monitoring can only help alleviate anxieties over the stockpiling of new ICBMs. Breakout by means of older missiles and covert cruise missile production will still be a concern. Monitoring production facilities also raises obvious problems of national and industrial security. Monitoring can be manpower-intensive and quite costly. U.S. military industries worry that INF inspections will be disruptive and, will place them at a competitive disadvantage. Much larger requirements for

START would not be easy to swallow. For these reasons, production mon-itoring can become less helpful the more costly and intrusive it becomes. These concerns can be tempered, however, by increased reliance on sensors and perimeter controls instead of manpower and checks in buildings.

To guard against breakout, the Reagan administration can renew its call for challenge inspections at suspect sites. It gladly dropped this proposal iministration can renew its call after the Kremlin agreed to the double-zero outcome in INF because of: the treaty's twin safeguards of no missile flight tests and military exercises. Since these safeguards would not

exist in START, administration officials hint at renewing demands for "anywhere anytime" inspections, al-beit with a limited right of refusal. Opening up an unlimited number of sensitive facilities to Soviet inspectors, however, is a steep price to pay to find hidden missiles, especially, since U.S. officials do not expect the other side to hand over new incrimnating evidence during challenge in-spections. The issuance and parrying of challenges therefore can quickly.

become a public relations exercise. Challenge inspections can put intelligence sources and methods at risk The Inter and jeopardize industrial and national security. In START, as in INF, the long run, challenge inspections are more likely to help mischief-mak; ers than problem-solvers.

One alternative could ease verification requirements: contracting the scope of a START agreement to deployed missiles and launchers instead of trying to control inventories of un-verifiable size. This requires effective limits and controls on production.
Thus the value of hidden Soviet inventories would diminish over time, although less quickly than in INF. Restricting START to production limits and deployed forces would make it easier to verify than the INF Treaty.

The writer directs the Verification Project at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He contributed

# To Keep Modernizing, India Has to Decentralize

MELBOURNE — The fleat of moderniza-tion has spread steadily in India during the past 25 years. In the early 1960s, governments claimed that 20 percent of children aged between 11 and 14 were in school. In the 1980s, more than 50 percent of children in that age bracket are studying making a total of 27 million. Twenty-five years ago, daily newspaper circulation in vernacular languages was less than 4 million; today it is more than 13 million.

that a growing proportion of India's 800 million people are exposed to a wider range of experiences, ideas and aspirations than ever before. Yet as larger numbers hunger to participate in the political process, the government in New Delhi

has battled to centralize power, not devolve it.

For a time it seemed that Rajiv Gandhi, as prime minister, might give new meaning to federalism after the assassination of his mother, Indira, by Sikh extremists in 1984, But within a year he had fallen into Mrs. Gandhi's ways. Chief ministers of the country's 25 states are still dependent on New Delhi for funds and patronage. Governors and chief justices are appointed to suit the prime ministerial household. Elections in the ruling Congress (I) Party, long promised,

are unlikely in the foreseeable future.

By dissolving the state assembly in Punjab, the center of Sikh secessionist violence, earlier this month, Mr. Gandhi's government effectively

By Robin Jeffrey

buried the Punjab accord of July 1985. Some of the prime minister's opponents now predict that proposed negotiations with Sikh militants are intended to fail. He will then, it is alleged, call early national elections in which Congress (I) will portray itself as the defender of national integrity and the lives of India's Hindu majority.

to power in New Delhi have been able to be possessive for several reasons. The constitution of 1950 relies heavily on the Government of India Act of 1935, which was drafted by the British "to hold India to the

empire." One of the most abused provisions of the constitution, central government control of a state by the application of president's rule, is largely borrowed from the 1935 act. In what is still largely a peasant economy. people and politicians correctly perceive that governments provide most of the benefits of life. Even the biggest nonstate institutions in India,

whether founded on capitalist enterprise or on social movements, are dwarfs in comparison. In a peasant society which developed an elaborate system of social stratification based on caste, age-old survival skills that include deference to authority are embedded in daily life.

Slowly, though, this traditional obsequious-

groups have sprung up to voice the demands of those, especially women and ex-untouchables, who 30 years ago had no voice at all.

The social forces that produce these action

ness is evaporating. Throughout India, voluntary

groups are the same ones that generate the bitter secessionist movements of Punjab and northeastern India. People are experimenting with many different ways, both violent and nonviolent, of satisfying new aspirations.

Balancing the needs of national integrity the justifiable prerogatives of burgeoning regional pride will always be a delicate task. But the ponderous centralization of the past 20 years is counterproductive. Indian federalism needs re-vival and reappraisal. Its states are too big,

central interference too prevalent. Smaller states are not a panacea. State governments controlled by powerful local interests may oppress sections of the population. But people are oppressed now. If the conventions of the present constitution were genuinely observed, smaller states could bring decision-making closer to tens of millions of people who are searching for ways to make government cater to their needs and respond to their hopes.

The writer, who teaches in the department of politics at La Trobe University, Melbourne, is author of "What's Happening to India." He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

# The Party Still Gets in the Way, but Hungarians Are Inventive

BUDAPEST — The talk of Budapest is whether a Communist country can reinvent, well, if not democracy then something halfway de-cent anyway. It sounds like dreaming, but that is the intriguing potential I found in a week in Hungary — a potential that Hungarians, given to a certain ironic morbidity, are them-

selves only beginning to contemplate. The logic of it arises from an overwhelming sense of national crisis; an economic crisis produced by the failure of socialism and the stalemate of the vaunted reform; a political crisis in that the Communist Party lacks accepting the Soviet intervention of

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

being off to the side of the strategic chev came to power. Everyone agrees German-Polish invasion corridor, a that the reform falls hopelessly short. consideration which meant even in Stalin's time that it was allowed more space by the Soviets for its own aspirations. Some 60,000 Soviet troops remain from the intervention of 1956, but Mikhail Gorbachev's plain purpose is to encourage Hungary to look West for a measure of economic rescue that is beyond the means of the East to bestow.

Janos Kadar, 76, was loathed for

Officials such as the prime minister tend to long explanations stressing multiple causes, including the gov-ernment's own mistakes. I find more plausible the explanation I heard in one or another form from a dozen

people: The party gets in the way. One sort of party interference, to protect workers from planners indiferent to the human effects of their decisions, has a certain rationale in a socialist state. But the extent to which this has been abused is suggested by the fact that I heard three strike. Mr. Kadar, a proletarian who learned to read only as an adult, seems himself excused from blame.

Political reform is tentative in Hungary, and there are serious peowho believe that it will be dragged down by vested interests in the party, a Kremlin crackdown or a failure of nerve by Hungary's uncertain intellectual class. But already some believe it to be irreversible. The specter of 1956 still leads the

scientific researchers and others are trying to establish their own clubs or organizations outside the official, controlled professional associations and unions. A big battle is stirring even as the Brezhnev stagnation over a proposal to free the nonparty shrank its actual programs, and revived reform only when Mr. Gorba-front papers, for instance — from

direct Central Committee control. I saw a draft, with many pen-and-ink revisions, of a proposal about to be considered by the Central Committee to start separating the party from the government. "Otherwise socialism is not viable," said my interlocutor. The most interesting politician

in Hungary today is Imre Poszgay. a Central Committee member and head of the grouping of mass membership organizations formed in 1956 when the party had virtually disinte-grated. The National Assembly has started to get a little interesting, and he wants to make it really influential. He told me cheerfully that he would turn the party into a "house of lords" and the government into a "house of

commons," going on to grant that this idea is "romantic." He believed it would be "realistic," however, to allow National Assembly members (who already run in multiple candidacies) to represent the constituencies that elect them; to reduce the percentage of party members in the assembly (now 79) and to free party members in the assembly from party discipline in voting. All this, mind you, not from the opposition fringe but from a ma-

shot to succeed Mr. Kadar. Some stunning things are happen ing in Hungary, with implication spreading far beyond the Danube. The Washington Post.

### There is increasingly open public discussion of people praise Margaret Thatcher's breaking of the British coal miners' the hottest issues, such as the Soviet invasion.

the people's confidence and cannot lead; a crisis of identity reflecting the mismatch of Western culture and imposed Eastern rule; a moral crisis of pain and guilt that a third of the Hungarian nation lives beyond the borders; and more.

Then there is the pervasive Western-ness of Hungary, evident in the Viennese look of Budapest — hauntingly beautiful even in the March grayness, in its church and intellectual traditions and the ironic cast of mind, in the history, including the recent history (1944-47, 1956) of democratic experience, in the flashes of resentment that the West aban-doned Hungary at Versailles and later. Holocaust memoirist Primo Levi wrote of arriving in Hungary on his way home from Auschwitz: "We now felt ourselves in Europe, protected by

a civilization which was ours."

Politburo member said to me. Hungary makes what it can of

Further, there is the Gorbachev

factor: the evident Soviet push to

have Eastern Europe pull its own

weight. "The wind is at our back." a

1956, but he won quiet gratitude later for reclaiming Hungary for Hungarians. His reported warning to Czechoslovakia's doomed Alexander Dubcek in 1968 - "Sasha, you don't know them" - expresses the consensus on which he has sought to heal post-1956 Hungary. Hungary will remain "socialist" (an increasingly elastic term), respect Soviet security interests and otherwise discreetly go its own way. Hungarians identify as a tragically

necessary historical trait the skill at

cutting losses that the patient Mr. Kadar has shown since 1956. But now the consensus calls for moving on to make a better life. Even the graffiti have turned economic: "Long live Kadar on 4,000 torints" — a worker's monthly wage. The would-be heirs apparent are visibly chafing. Hungary introduced economic reform in 1968, borrowed billions in its name from incautious Austrian and

West German bankers in the 1970s

The party is blamed, widely.

government to harass the few who would move beyond what is officially approved or at least tolerated. Yet that realm is expanding virtually day by day and now includes almost completely free foreign travel, full access to foreign news and the increasingly open public discussion of the hottest issues, such as the Soviet invasion,

There is heavier fare: Journalists.

jor party figure mentioned as a long

### 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Naturalist Drama PARIS - All the works billed at the

Théatre Libre [on March 24] were distinctly naturalistic. And ne ity! "La Pelote," MM. Bonnetain and Descave's drama, is the story of a servant who becomes the mistress of her consumptive master - who coughs up his lungs in the last act. The title of M. Margueritte's "Pierrot Assassin de sa Femme," the second piece on the program, explains itself, MM. Guiches and Lavedan's two Quarts d'Heure," with which this evening closed, are equally objectionable. In one we have a dialogue between a rich consumptive and his betrothed, and in the other we watch the agony of a Marquise. Perhaps the most noteworthy feature in the audience was the presence of Emile Zola.

1913: Balloon Record

PARIS - The long-distance record of 2,200 kilomètres for a voyage in a spherical balloon has been beaten stirs up a fresh war on the Continent

by M. Rumpelmayer, who had as his passenger Mme. Goldschmidt, who is well known as a daring aeronaut. The aeronauts left Lamoite-Breuil, near Compiègne, [on March 19] and land ed some 41 hours later, at Kharkott, in Russia. The distance covered was about 2,400 kilomètres.

### 1938: British Pledges

LONDON - Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain made a declaration in the House of Commons [on March 24] as to the circumstances under which Great Britain would go to war or would not go to war. The British, he said, will fight on the side of France and Belgium, if they are the victims of unprovoked aggression He refused to give a similar pledge of automatic action to Czechoslovakia and other uncomfortable neighbors of Hitler's Germany, but he did drop a hint to the Nazis that sooner or late Britain might find it impossible 20

### **OPINION**

# Afghanistan: How a Sellout Was Foiled

WASHINGTON — Here is how the State Department's secret agreement to sell out the Afghan freedom ighters was stopped by the light and icat of pitiless publicity.

Late in 1985, as the Reagan adminisration's foreign policy makers were not know; the U.S. Congress was not rading into the morass of supersecret informed of the secret deal; it may be nistakes, three State Department funcionaries cooked up a plan to accommolate Soviet demands about withdrawal rom Afghanistan. The key concession: hipments to its puppet government by that," Mr. McFarlane tells me. "The hine the United States cut off aid to he mujahidin (affectionately known in change in policy by the c he mujahidin (affectionately known in Vashington as "the Moodge").

A letter to the United Nations mediaor was prepared by Robert Peck, Arold Raphel and Charles Dunbar for the ignature of America's UN delegate, was proposed without the chief executive ernon Walters, to whom diplomacy is ю fun unless it is covert.

The secret letter assured Moscow hat upon the day its troop withdrawal the other was doing. But in early 1988, egan, "foreign interference" would top — meaning that the CIA-chan-icled aid to the Moodge, now more han half a billion dollars in weaponry ach year, would be terminated.

That Walters letter (with an escape arch reading "if all the elements of the cord are satisfactory") commits Ameria to be a guarantor of the agreement etween the warring parties. It is known o insiders as "the Day One deal": U.S. id to the Afghan resistance, but not oviet aid to the puppet Kabul regime, rould stop on Day One of the yearlong oviet pullout. (Diplomats call such a psided agreement "asymmetrical.") Who knew about this asymmetrical

By William Safire

deal? The United Nations knew, and the informed of the secret deal; it may be that not even the White House knew. State officials claim privately that Bud McFarlane's deputy at the National Se-curity Council, Don Fortier, had been change in policy, but Don never raised it with me I would have thought that

George Shultz, who I saw several times a week, would have brought it to my attenknowing is - well, puzzling, Doesn't puzzle me; 1985 was the year of one Reagan hand not knowing what

the Russians in Geneva started to hold Washington to the understanding in the Walters letter, and the odor from this Day One dead fish began to rise.

The conservative 4-H club — Senators Humphrey, Hecht, Hatch and Helms — began in February to denounce the "indecent" sellout scheme

and to demand answers on what secret commitments had been given to Moscow on Afghanistan. The majority leader, Robert Byrd, announced that he would hold the INF Treaty hostage to a "full understanding" of the agreement. Two powerful columns by my New York Times colleague, A. M. Roseathal,

focused Washington's attention on the

incredible secret deal. Even President Reagan, after a couple of years in the dark, finally saw the contradiction bedeal? The United Nations knew, and the Russians, along with their Kabul pupport; he said it was his understanding pets. But the hard-fighting Moodge did that aid to the Afghan rebels would continue until all Soviet troops withdrew.

All this political heat and editorial light overwhelmed the secret dealers. The State Department spokeswoman, goaded by Senator Humphrey, announced that the United States would not end aid to the Kabul." The Day One deal was dead.

Great chunks of fudge are being

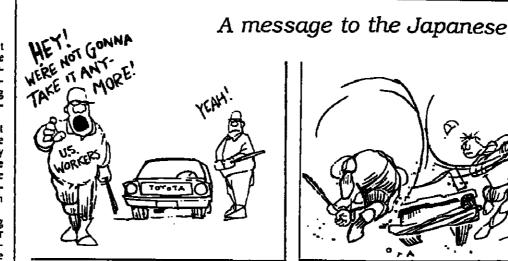
spewed out of the Fudge Factory to cover its embarrassment. "Tick-tocks" are being prepared to show how the Day One deal was being renegotiated back at the November summit meeting, and how a symmetrical cutoff had been "expected" all along. Besides, we are told, the Moodge will surely defeat the well armed Kabul regime as soon as the Russians

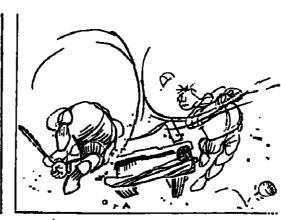
have gone, presumably with bare hands. Unfortunately, this frantic posteriorcovering causes The New York Times to deplore the "pandering to congressional pressure to toughen up the terms." Mikhail Gorbachev's retreat, it says, must not be "put at risk by bargaining for competite advantages." osmetic advantages."

Accommodationists fret because the

Soviet negotiator is understandably sore; the U.S. side reneged on a secret deal. Heed the lesson in this watershed episode: No secret deals repugnant to American values will be honored. The only covenants to be kept are the ones gged out into the open.

The New York Times









### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

After the Anschluss: A Silence of Fear and Revulsion

Regarding "Many May Know, but Not Many Have the Courage to Resist," by Edwin M. Yoder Jr., and "Dateline Vienas in the Spring of 1938" by C. L. Sulzberger (Opinion, March 12):

Mr. Yoder writes that Kurt Waldheim failed, with millions of others, to resist when the Jews of Austria and the Balkans were being dehumanized, and worse. It was a failure of moral duty. No

one questions that." This is not true.

An army lieutenant in 1942 who resisted or denounced the German Army's treatment of the Jews would have had no affect whatever, except to place his own life in jeopardy, just as a similar resistance or denunciation by C. L. Sulz-berger after his night in the Vienna Friedhof in 1938, if made in Austria. would have placed his life in jeopardy. Lieutenant Waldheim showed common sense in deciding to take no action, and it cannot be said that he failed in his moral duty, whereas Mr. Sulzberger was mable to write a journalist's denuncia-tion of the horrors he had seen, even from what was at that time the free country of Czechoslovakia. If there was a failure of morality, it was Mr. Sulzberger's rather

han Lieutenant Waldheim's.

"Why then." writes Mr. Yoder, is Mr. Waldheim "singled out for special op-probrium?" The answer is that it is now known that Mr. Waldheim lied deliber ately and extensively about his past. GILBERT PRICE

Mr. Sulzberger's opinion column reflects all the elements of cowardice and fear that are the central theme of discussions provoked by the Anschluss anniversary. He places himself in the same camp as Mr. Waldheim - one who simply avoided speaking up.

GROVER WILKINS.

Barcelona.

The Kurt Waldheim issue recalls a saying of the ancients: "The Almighty ren-ders stupid him he intends to banish." ALFRED H. COHEN.

Mr. Waldheim has committed two unpardonable errors: First, he lied; second, he has been stupid. He had only to admit his cover-up (a human failing) and say that it was because of his experience in the war that he tried so hard to compensate through his work

for world peace and suffering humanity United Nations secretary-general. His lack of humility has destroyed him. JEANNE VICKERS.

Auschluss Arithmetic

Regarding the Anschluss, a report from Vienna in your March 9 issue spoke of this month's "40th anniversa The year was of course 1938. KURT STREIT.

Unreliable Evidence

In response to the report "Sharpeville 6' Granted a Stay of Execution by High Court in Pretoria" (March 18):

Reports of the temporary reprieve do not bring out the unreliability of the prosecution evidence. The accused were convicted and sentenced entirely on the evidence of witnesses who had been held in detention for months under section 31 of the Internal Security Act, 1982. This unparalleled provision permits the detention in solitary confinement of potential witnesses whenever the attorney general deems it in the interests of justice. It is widely acknowledged that these

witnesses are under severe pressure from the police while detained. The reliability of such evidence is highly doubtful and our organization has argued for years that South African judges ought to reject evidence of this kind. Nevertheless in many political trials the convictions rest solely on such evidence.

NIALL MacDERMOT. International Commission

of Jurists. Geneva. Divided Communities

Regarding "Greek and Turkish Cypriots" (Letters, March 10) from M. Iacovou:

The bitter treatment accorded to minority Turkish Cypriots (subjecting them to siege in their own villages, granting them only one-way passports, rationing their basic needs) by so-called constitu-tional Greek Cypriot majority rule was as much a factor in the creation of an independent Turkish republic there as the

Greek attempt to annex the island. On an island like Cyprus, where two communities are separated not only physically but also by language, religion, culture and ideals, it is not possible to leave the fate of the smaller party to the rule of the bigger side. The Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, whether or not recognized by other states, will continue to exist. No one is capable of bringing back the status quo ante 1974.

developed. To fight drug abuse is to combat AIDS, too, in a way, IVAN KAPETANAKOS. ENIS BARBAROS.

Turkey Isn't European

During a ruling on Morecco's application to join the European Community, the EC voted last autumn to reject the request, saying that the organization is meant for European countries.

A more important case will soon be decided, on Turkey's desire to join. An democracy, begins at home.

important link in NATO defenses, Turkey seeks to integrate defense with economic interests. Yet Turkey is no mor European than Morocco. Turkey should be rejected for EC membership.

BARDI EINARSSON. Reykjavik.

Fight Back Internationally In response to the editorial "Fighting

Back on Drugs" (March 8): All people are concerned by the dangerous spread of drug abuse. Instead of considering it an American problem, Reagan, neither as the leader of a great nation nor as a person. there should be an international council where ideas for fighting drugs would be

IVAN KAPETANAKOS. Tarbes, France.

Double Forestry Standard

It is disheartening to read about the felling of redwood trees in California "Takeover Topples Redwood Forests," March 3) when Americans abroad are preaching the virtues of natural resource

DAVID GROENFELDT. Kandy, Sri Lanka.

Gorbachev Rehabilitated was delighted by William Safire's

"Apologies to Gorbachev" (Language, Feb. 1). There may be various views of Mikhail Gorbachev's policies and methods, but he is a cultured man. He uses a noble form of the Russian language and be respects other neonle, at least formally. He would never seek to insult Ronald

BOHUSLAV HYNEK.

### Just Say No To the Mini

**By Nina Totenberg** 

WASHINGTON — For many women in America, the big news a couple of weeks ago was made not in the Middle East or in the Super Tuesday primaries but rather in their own hometowns, where the fashion industry is taking a major bath on the miniskirt.

Many professional women simply re-

fuse to buy the mini, so retail clothing sales are the worst since the 1982 reces-

### MEANWHILE

sion. In short, the mini is a fashion disaster, and many designers are hurriedly lengthening hemlines for the fall. Every moment of industry misery is richly deserved by the fashion designers. retail clothiers and new spaper and magazine poltroons who propagate and per-petuate this preposterous creation.

Minis look fine on teen-agers and perhaps on the beautiful people who spend most of their time and money staying skinny and flawless. But for the rest of us, the axiom is this: If you wore the mini last time, you can't this time.

The miniskirt as fashion norm is a

stupid and sexist idea. Sixty-three percent of American women now work, more than two-thirds of them in settings where they will be judged to some degree by what they wear. What is more, the Census Bureau shows that the big bucks in female apparel are spent by women 25 to 44 years old — working women, most of whom cannot and should not wear a mini.

Now for the sexism. Unlike other industries, the folks in fashion obviously did zero market research, figuring it could just lay down the law and women would react like idiot sheep. Nor did the industry ask itself how in the world a lawyer, banker, secretary or accountant could be treated seriously if she sat

down and her skirt was up to her crotch. Do men dress like that! They wouldn't dream of it. As Barbara Sigmund, mayor of Princeton, New Jersey, said. "Could Lee Jacocca have bailed out Chrysler wearing short pants?"

It is simple justice that miniskirt pro-moters are being rewarded with empty cash registers. But beware, ladies, the battle is not yet won. Many in the fashion industry haven't given up yet. They figure we'll quit first. Hold the line. Don't buy, and the mini will die.

The writer is a reporter for National Public Radio. She contributed this protest to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Leiters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Let-ters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

# Your presence is decreased at possibly the most tabulous wadenes showed was even

Your ten-day journey will include these weekend events:

3 JUNE A private visit to the Summer Palace with a gondola tup on Lake Kumming to the Isle of Dragons for a luncheon served in the style of the Empress Cixi and a performance by the best singers from the Beijing Opera.

A Venetian masked ball and fireworks display in the pavilions of the Lake of Long Tan Hu with the orchestra "I SOLISTI VENETT".

pagne reception at the Great Wall of Sorbeby's — of specially designed organized by Maxim's of Paris.

Organized by Maxim's of Paris.

For residents of Asia, a weekend option is available. Names of participants will be engraved on plinths at the base of the Wall, after a picnic luncheon sponsored by Petrossian.

A brilliant reception at the Great Hall of the People, featuring performances by world-renowned

Paolo Conte, Mireille Mathieu, and Shanghai.

As the high point of a ten-day journey to historical China, three days of festivities to benefit the restoration and preservation of two of markinals greatest achievements: the City of Venice and the Great Wall of China. Proceeds to be distributed under the control of UNESCO.

Teresa Berganza, Montserrat Čaballé, Mady Mesplé, Maia Plissetskaia, Manuel Legris and Sylvie Guillem accompanied by the Beijing National Orchestra, followed by an all-night surprise cabaret party organized by Maxim's.

5 JUNE. A banquet in the Forbidden City, together with an 4 JUNE. An al fresto cham- art auction — under the direction

Arman, Buren, Jenkins, Sol Lewitt, Cesar, Stark, Erro, Keith Haring, J.P. Raynaud, Zao Wou Ki, Walter Dahn, Vasarely.

■ Unforgertable visits to Xian (site of the terra-cotta buried army), Southow ("the Venice of Asia"),

### International Organizing Committee

Count and Countess Brandolini, Princesse Diane de Beauvau Craon,
Duc de Brissac, Viscount Norwich, Marquise Cacciapuoti, Count Zorzi.
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Messieurs Larry Lovett, Richard H. Morgan, Marty Richards,
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Prices include all charges: transfer, hotel (double room), meals, drinks, the assistance of bilingual guides, participation in three exceptional days in Pelang on the 3rd, 4th and 5th of June, medical insurance, luggage, cancellation, airport eases, visa, baggage handling.									

\*All or part of the charges for this voyage are tax-deductible in most countries under the laus governing charitable contributions.

### Places are limited. For complete information and reservations, please contact:

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# EUROPEAN **TOPICS**

### Environment Year Ends in EC Discord

The European Year of the Ecvironment ended this week on a discordant note with a European Community meeting of environment ministers failing to solve a dispute over measures to curb the acid rain that is widely held to be destroying Europe's for-ests. The British were accused of blocking a plan to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions from power plants in the 12 member nations.

The plan called for installing emission controls in new and existing plants with a capacity of over 50 megawatts. The proposal would lead to an estimated 60 percent reduction in sulfur dioxide emissions and a 40 percent cut in nitrogen pollution by

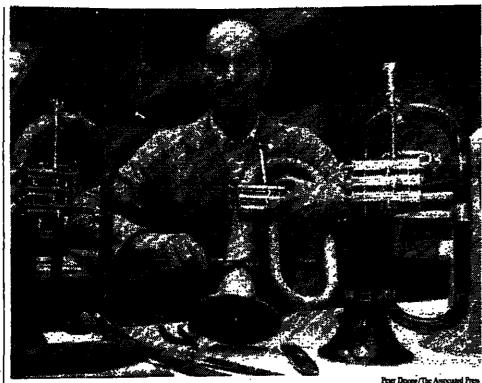
Lord Caithness, Britain's ju-nior environment minister, insisted that the minimum capacity for new plants should be raised to 100 megawatts. He argued that the EC proposal would be too expensive for Britain because of the high sulfur content of Brit-

Stanley Clinton Davis, the EC environment commissioner and himself a Briton, said he found it "quite extraordinary, at a time when everyone recognizes the damage caused by power station emissions, that one member state should completely block progress on this vital issue."

### **Dutch Cardinal** To Import Priests

A decision by the Roman Catholic Church in the Netherlands to import priests from Po-land to fill empty pulpits has caused consternation among liberal Catholic priests and laymen.

Cardinal Adrianus Simonis. primate of the Dutch church and archbishop of Utrecht, has recruited three Polish priests, ac-cording to the Utrecht diocese. Twenty-five of Utrecht's 350 parishes are unmanned, and fewer young people are coming into the church, a spokeswoman for the diocese said. The three Polish priests will learn Dutch before occupying their new pulpits in



CARVING CORNETS - Margot Fransen of Ulestraten, Netherlands, putting the finishing touches on a cornet he carved out of African hardwood. He said the instruments, which use the traditional metal valves, soften the corner's frequently brassy sound. They sell for about \$2,550.

September. If the experiment succeeds, other recruits may fol-

The Diocesan Priests' Council said it felt uneasy about Cardinal Simonis's choice because it feared Polish priests might reinforce the "conservative tendencies" of Pope John Paul II, a Pole. Liberal Dutch Catholics are highly critical of the pope's teachings on such issues as celibacy, birth control, the role of women in the church and homosexuality. Cardinal Simonis is known to be a staunch supporter of the Vatican's orthodox doc-

### Around Europe

The 1976 accident that released a cloud of poisonous gas containing dioxin over the northern Italian town of Seveso has not led to an increase in birth defects, according to experts at Rome's Catholic University and the Italian Birth Defects Monitoring Program. A study of 15,291 children born after the accident showed no more than the average rate of abnormalities. The accident at the Swiss-owned Icmesa

chemical plant killed thousands of animals and caused chloracne, an acute skin ailment, in many people. Dioxin is a by-product in the processing of fertilizers.

Brussels is shrinking in area and Belgium is growing but nobody seems to know why, according to the Brussels newspa-per Le Soir. Government figures for 1987 show Brussels with 40 hectares (99 acres) fewer than in 1986, while the total surface of the country has gained 447 hect-ares. Eric Tomas, a Socialist member of the legislature worried about possible budget cuts for the shrinking Brussels region, started investigating the data last summer, Le Soir said. He turned to the regional minister, who sent him to the interior minister, who sent him to the finance minister, who sent him to the prime minis-ter. The prime minister told Mr. Tomas he had asked the budget and economy ministers for "pre-cise details." But with a cabinet crisis dragging into its fourth month, the mystery remains.

Restrictions on the movement, slaughter or sale of sheep on more than 700 farms in Wales,

northern England, Scotland and Northern Ireland affected by fallout from the Chemobyl nuclear accident two years ago are to continue, according to the British Agriculture Ministry. The figure is down from the 7,500 farms originally affected. Tests last month showed that only 10 percent of sheep now exceed an acceptable limit of ra-

dioactive cesium in their bodies.

Dog-owners vacationing on the French Riviera can offer their pets special treats — a dog's bar in Cannes, a dog's flush toilet near Nice and a dog-dating agency in Cagnes-sur-Mer. But those who are looking for in-depth knowledge of their pets do not need to leave the French capital. ASTRODOG, an agency in the Paris suburb of Creteil, offers 10page horoscopes listing the animal's zodiac sign complete with planetary influences, as well as its behavior, health, character, fortunes and love life. All this costs just 69 francs (\$12), according to an advertisement in the

newspaper Liberation.

Sytske Looijen

# Israel Reports Arrests of Protest Leaders

By John Kifner

New York Tones Service
JERUSALEM — The Israeli police minister, Haim Bar Lev, said Thursday that a major sweep by security forces, involving hundreds of arrests, had netted underground leaders of the Palestinian protests that began 15 weeks ago.

Mr. Bar Lev said that the security forces had found and arrested the authors of the latest in a series of protest leaflets signed by the clandestine National Unified Leadership of the Uprising.

But a member of the underground leadership of the protests talist group Islamic Jihad. said Thursday night that those who

JERUSALEM - Mordechai

Vanunu, a former nuclear techni-

espionage and treason for giving Israeli nuclear secrets to a British

Three judges of a Jerusalem Dis-

collected and passed secret infor-mation with the intention of harm-

ing state security and that he aided

Mr. Vanunu, who worked at the

top-secret Dimona nuclear reactor

for nine years before telling his

story to the Sunday Times in Sep-

Israeli enemies in war.

newspaper.

overall organization was not seriously disrupted.

Mr. Bar Lev said that the Palestinians who were arrested belonged to several different organizations. He gave no further details, and did not specify the number of those

The committee that is directing the protests, Palestinians say, consists of representatives of four factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization and of the fundamen-

cian, was found guilty Thursday of in an interested manner and he 1988 Nobel Peace Prize.

The trial and the whole affair

was shrouded in military censor-

ship. The only sentence made pub-

guilty on all three counts," Mr.

Feldman said he expected to ap-peal to the Supreme Court. Mr. Vanumu was spirited back to

Israel from Rome 17 months ago to

tember 1986, faces a maximum sentence of life imprisonment. A hear-chained and taken by ship to Israel. raelis to the problem, not harm

didn't fall apart."

trici Court, closed to the public and lic from the verdict of 60 pages press, ruled that Mr. Vanunu, 34, read: "We decided the defendant is

work distributing the leaflets in a Sunday procession in the city be-suburb of Jerusalem and that the cause of lears of violence stemming. The arrests har

[A spokesman for the Roman raids on villages and refugee or Catholic Church said that the newly appointed patriarch, Michel Sabbah, the first Arab to hold the post, had called off the event be- of which have become highly policause of fears of possible violence along the route from the Mount of Olives to the Old City.]

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin said earlier this week that about 700 Palestinians had been arrested in the previous week on the West The Latin Patriarch of Jerusa- Bank and in East Jerusalem, and

were arrested made up a small net- lem has canceled a traditional Palm that a total of 3,000 Palestinia.

The arrests have been continui from Palestinian unrest, Reuters at a rapid pace since, with his reported Thursday from Jerusalem. dreds more occurring in pretaters. Those arrested include la yers, journalists and heads of tra union and charity organizations

cized under the occupation. But even as the Israeli authorid stepped up their campaign to se press the uprising, two more Pale tinians were shot and killed in

newed demonstrations. Israeli troops shot and kill Majed Mohammed Sawalmeh, 2 and Mohammed Ali Abu Zor, 1 during a demonstration Thursd at the Balata refugee camp on t edge of Nablus.

Israel Finds Atom Technician Guilty The deaths raised to at leastthe number of Palestinians know to have been slain by Israeli gunfi or who have died after beating Feldman, said after the verdict: was nominated by the Bertrand since the protests began on Dec. One Israeli soldier has been sh "He didn't despair. He received it Russell Peace Foundation for the

and killed by an assailant. On Thursday, the High Court In Israel, however, he failed to Justice ordered the army to retain rouse the nuclear debate that he said was badly needed. Even antifilm confiscated from three no nuclear groups feared Mr. Vanunu, who is a convert from Judaism to photographers at the scene of i shooting of the soldier. Serges Moshe Katz, in Bethlehem T. photographers were assaulted Israel has never acknowledged having nuclear weapons although it is widely assumed to have them. soldiers, and some of their cam

Judge Aharon Barak ruled the the army could first process at look at the film, which the stal prosecutor said was needed to be investigate the shooting on Sunda ■ Israelis Bomb Bases

Israeli jets destroyed a series hilltop bases of Palestinian guerr las in southern Lebanon on Thu day, the day after a similar rikilled 10 persons, Reuters reports from Abra, Lebanon.

Security sources said at least [i guerrillas were wounded. Palestinian sources said t planes exploded more than rockets and time bombs on a same bases of the Fatah-Revel ionary Command, headed by Al Nidal, that were hit Wednes

Abra and nearby villages east the port of Sidon. The jets, which struck eight tir. in 45 minutes, also hit a base of t Marxist Democratic Front for 1 Liberation of Palestine.

### He was hailed by pacifist groups security. ing has been set for Sunday.

sidered the offer still open. could be no agreement providing for a simultaneous cutoff of mili tary supplies to the two sides in

Afghanistan. He said Soviet deliveries were legitimate since they were sent to the Alghan government on the basis of a treaty with

On the Middle East, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze remained sharply divided over the U.S. peace plan that Mr. Shultz has presented to Middle East leaders, particularly

ence with limited powers. "The Soviet concept of how to go about this is really sharply different from ours," Mr. Shultz said.

He said Moscow wanted a conference with authoritative powers

arms for police work so long as the

SUMMIT: Issues Unresolved by Talks in Washington (Continued from Page 1)

idded that the United States considered the offer still open.

Mr. Shevardnadze said there could be no agreement providing arms for police work so long as the constant of the consta

At the trial, Mr. Vanunu said his

# MECCA: Saudis to Limit Pilgrims

Christianity.

face trial. The Sunday Times said a disclosure that Israel had produced

blonde agent of the Israeli secret. up to 200 bombs over 20 years was service lured Mr. Vanunu to Italy. nothing new. His lawyer told the

(Continued from Page 1) for weapons. The Saudis maintain

The Saudi decision to apply reappears to result solely from inability to obtain an Iranian pledge to desist from political activities in the hajj. But it marks a change in Saudi policies, which Riyadh is anxious the call for an international conferto justify given its custodian re-sponsibilities over the holy sites.

As recently as February, Prince Nayef noted that all Moslems, "regardless of their nationality and ference with authoritative powers even regardless of their political compared to a conference that views," had the right to perform the would not be able to dictate a solu-

Iranian officials, including Aya-tollah Ruhollah Khomeini, forced Asked if the Soviet Union would go through with its troop with-drawal pledge if no agreement was completed, Mr. Shevardnadze said:
"We can solve the Afghan question without the United States as guarantor." (Related article, Page 2)

On the Middle Fast Mr. Shelfs.

The Saudis maintain tollah Ruhollah Khomeini, forced the Saudis bands by urging pilgrims in many public speeches over the past few months to wage even more vehement demonstrations weapons and hidden explosives weapons and hidden explosives weapons. The Saudis maintain tollah Ruhollah Khomeini, forced the Saudis bands by urging pilgrims in many public speeches over the past few months to wage even more vehement demonstrations weapons. The Saudis maintain tollah Ruhollah Khomeini, forced the Saudis bands by urging pilgrims in many public speeches over the past few months to wage even more vehement demonstrations weapons. The Saudis maintain tollah Ruhollah Khomeini, forced the Saudis bands by urging pilgrims in many public speeches over the past few months to wage even more vehement demonstrations weapons. The Saudis maintain tollah Ruhollah Khomeini, forced the Saudis bands by urging pilgrims in many public speeches over more vehement demonstrations weapons. The Saudis maintain tollah Ruhollah send the same number of pilgrims straints on the number of pilgrims to Mecca this year, notwithstanding Saudi objections.

aunted the Saudis by publicly ad-bombers in attack profiles of la vocating the internationalization of while Saudi Arabia has been built Mecca and Medina in several reli- ing shelters for its missiles, source gious conferences in Tehran.

Amman conference Thursday, the Saudi Arabia had two big miss Iranian representative reiterated complexes far along in constru Tehran's view that "in accordance non. The sites have numerowith Islamic rules and teachings we buildings, suggesting commat declare that the pilgrimage area is and control facilities as well as six for all Moslems and no one has the ters for the missiles, which apple right to rule it."

■ Iranian Thanks U.S.

the United States on Thursday for number of sites. its statement condemning the use of chemical weapons by Iraq and Once, only noblemen could be-long to the order, except for a few United Nations and to the Soviet Egypt said Thursday that he is United Nations and to the Soviet urgently asked Mr. Reagan to: commoners who qualified by un-common valor in battle. Although the Gulf War on more favorable tervene with israel over its Renal blue blood still counts for a lot in terms, The Washington Post re- toward the Saudi missiles, Reut

tions of the Hospitallers in the Americas and elsewhere tend to be more democratic.

Officials of the order say that the Officials of the order say that the Mr. Rafsanjani met with the press as seven Iraqi missiles hit to halt its irresponsible three against Arab states," a reference, an Israeli official's comment early an Israeli official's comment early and the comment of the

He criticized U.S. officials for this week that Israel could strike alleging that Iran also has used the missile sites. Mr. Mubarak any documents in this regard?"

# Saudi Response

(Continued from Page I) g Sandi objections. other intelligence has revealed the in addition, Iranian leaders have Israel has been flying F-15 fights.

Before withdrawing from the Intelligence sources said t ently would be housed in garnelike structures with thick walls. Saudi representatives are tellis Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker U.S. officials that the missiles a

President Hosni Mubarak reported from Cairo.

Mr. Mubarak asked Mr. Reag

### Armenian Activists Cancel Protest Rally bring Armenian television programming to the area. would personally oversee resolution of the question. The demonstration the organizing committee was seri-

By Felicity Barringer

MOSCOW --- Organizers of the massive protests that brought a sea of people into Yerevan's streets last month have called off the scheduled resumption Saturday of the protest in the Armenian capital, according to a Yerevan activist reached by telephone Thursday.

As soldiers cordoned off the large Opera House Square where the demonstrations had taken place, leaflets were distributed in the name of the protest's leaders asking people to stay at home Satan Armenian nationalist. Rafael Popoyan, said. The Communist Party Politburo

announced a series of measures addressing some of the protesters' grievances but falling short of the basic demand to redraw territorial boundaries between Armenia and the neighboring Azerbaijan Repub-

In a resolution read on Soviet television Thursday, the Politburo outlined a seven-year plan to build schools, hospitals, factories and roads in a predominantly Arme-

The demand that the Nagorno-

separated from Azerbaijan and incorporated into Armenia touched off massive protests in Yerevan last month. Subsequent clashes in Azerbaijan left 34 persons dead. 32 rampage in the city of Sumgait.

buro marked the first positive re-sponse to the "Karabakh" movenewspaper Pravda this week called "anti-Socialist "

In meetings Feb. 26 with two corder Armenian intellectuals, Mikhail S. Corp. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, reportedly appeared sympathetic to the lack of Armenian schools, books and Armenian-language television in Nagorno-Karabakh, whose population is about 75 percent Armenian.

One of the Armenians, Zori Baly of hundreds of thousands of peo-ple the afternoon after the meeting

tion of the question. The demon-strators then voted to disband for a Yerevan a "dead city." strators then voted to disband for a Karabakh Autonomous Region be month, resuming their meetings on

proaching, the official press began a barrage of criticism of the movement and its leaders, saying their of them killed in an anti-Armenian protest represented "intolerable" pressure on the government and its Thursday's decision by the Polit-leaders.

"There won't be a demonstra- KNIGHTS: Pomp and Charity in an Ancient Order tion: the city is filled with soldiers ment and was in itself a striking move, representing a partial concession to a protest that the party that demonstrations would be for-

layan, a journalist, addressed a ral- thus transforming the planned

This week, with that deadline ap-

papers carried notices Thursday that demonstrations would be forbidden without official approval. according to a radio broadcast recorded by British Broadcasting

The vote to cancel the meeting was taken by the 11-member "organizing committee" late Wednesday,

The leaflets also called on residents of Yerevan not to leave their homes on Saturday and Sunday, public protest into a quasi-strike. A Moscow dissident, Alexander nian region of Azerbaijan, and to and told them Mr. Gorbachev Ogorodnikov, said Thursday that

They are considering leaving

the streets to the soldiers, the militia and the Chekists," said Mr. Ogorodnikov. "Chekists," the name for the Soviet secret police of the 1920s, is common parlance for

> (Continued from Page 1) ending up in 1834 in Rome, where Pope John Paul II. If the new leadthey have been ever since. They own a palace on the Via ty and obedience less than five Condotti and a villa on the Aven- years ago, or 10 years in the case of tine hill. They inherited both from a man under 50, he will need a the Knights Templars in 1312. The special dispensation from the pon-properties are extra-territorial, like tiff. the Vatican on the other side of the

> Its automobiles carry special li-cense tags, and the order prints postage stamps, mints coins and issues passports.
>
> 1523 after a long siege.
> In 1530, Emperor Charles V gave the knights possession of Malta, where they established one of the

the decision must be ratified by rebuilt their fleet and fought off repeated Ottoman attacks. er took his vows of poverty, chasti-

With the fall of the crusader principalities, the Hospitallers re-As though it inhabited a real treated first to Cyprus, then in 1309 country, the Sovereign Military Or-to Rhodes, which they ruled as an der of Malta has legally recognized diplomatic links with 50 nations. man Turks expelled them on Jan. 1,

Once the grand master is elected, most advanced hospitals of the age,

the order in Europe, newer associa- ported from Tehran.

knights are unabashedly a Catholic elite and that selection is strict. Initiates are told that wearing the chemical artillery shells against he also communicated an oral net eight-pointed Maltese cross is not a privilege but represents an obligation, he asked: "Do they have Shamir of Israel, but he gave I Initiates are told that wearing the tion to serve humanity.

and polarization seem to be the way of

To assertions that it has ignored race retions, the Thatcher government responds it employment, higher incomes and a higher pl centage of home ownerships to minorities.

But critics respond that Mrs. Thatcher's strictive policies on social welfare and immig tion have led to a Britain-for-Britons and sphere that feeds violence in pos neighborhoods.

in Britain," Mr. Boateng said. "At the end the day, the basic difference in the Unit questions the concept of the black American.

Britain we still have not won the argument

# In Britain, a Widening Gap of Hostility Between Blacks and Whites

By Howell Raines

New York Times Service LONDON - The dispute over how Trevor Ferguson lost the sight in his left eye is of a type familiar to blacks. Asians and the Metropolitan Police here.

It happened in Newham, a poor east London neighborhood of high crime and bad race relations. Revelers from two parties — one all white, one racially mixed — got into a dispute. Mr. Ferguson, a black man born in Britain of West Indian parents, was smashed in the face with a beauty. with a bottle. The police came and dispersed the large

tempt to find the assailant when the injured man's mother. Melanie Ferguson. complained about the handling of the case. "I know they'll never find him." Mrs. Ferguson said recently, a year after the attack.

"That's because it's white against blacks. I

crowd, but made no arrests at the scene. Later. two lineups were held in an unsuccessful atthey would find him."

Many of London's 360,000 blacks and 550,000 Asians agree with Mrs. Ferguson that the London police force, which is 98 percent white, is slow to investigate and prosecute whites for attacks in which minority citizens are injured, but quick to act if the tables are turned. Police officials deny any lack of energy in the

Ferguson case. They say he was hurt in a brawl

and no reliable witnesses could be found.

But the police acknowledge that racial attacks against blacks and Asians, many of them random and completely unprovoked, are in-creasing. In defending their response, officials point to intensified training courses in racial awareness for officers and to a \$185,000 publicity campaign built around distribution of a 52page multilingual guidebook encouraging blacks and Asians to report incidents of racial

The police and their critics agree on one

point. The reported incidents represent only a the gap between actual and reported incidents, fraction of the racial violence now going on. and in public trust, might be much wider than Last year, Scotland Yard recorded 2,179 cases amounted to a 25 percent increase above the preceding year, but even the police say they believe these figures dramatically underesti-mate attacks on blacks and Asians.

Commander Walter Boreham, head of the police community relations unit, said one pur-pose of the publicity campaign announced this month was to provide information for more aggressive policies. "We anticipate that there will be a steady rise in reported racial attacks and instances of racial harassment," he said. "We will then evaluate the problem and then we can set further policy to deal with it."

the police imagine.
"What we found in Newham in talking to 100

as had been reported to the whole Metropolitan Police force for greater London for a year," said be picked up, but the blacks will be dealt with Mr. Waller, describing a poll commissioned last more harshly." year by the Newham council. "We reckoned this could be translated to a reporting rate of 2 violence is linked to the deeper patterns of

contention that there is no "hard evidence" of ber House of Commons.
institutional racism in the police department. "British racism is shameless because it is Mish Kanwar, director of the Newham Monitoring Project, which has been counting racial Members of minority groups condemn the incidents since 1980, said the police followed a teng, whose father is African and whose mother publicity campaign as a "cosmetic" substitute "pattern of criminalization," in which minorise English. "Racism is very deep-rooted in Britani still lives with its imperial legacy, and the more serious are the more of environment that the more of the more of environment that the more of the a pollster for the Harris Research Center, said offenses than whites.

"If you go to court, Asians will be there for fighting, blacks will be there for theft and whites will be there for drunk and disorderly," of verbal harassment, physical attack or property damage that were racially motivated. This blacks and Asians is they reported to us as a fight here between black and white kids, it's the black kids who'll be picked up. If there is a fight between black and Asian kids, they'll both

> percent. There was a general feeling among the nonwhite population that there is no point reporting to the police."
>
> Minorities dispute Commander Boreham's four black or Asian members in the 650-memgrounded on a sense of in-built superiority on the part of the British people," said Mr. Boa-

and racism was the motor of empire."

"We should not underestimate the degree which greed and racism have become legitim States and Britain is that no one in Ama whether it is possible to be black and British

We now offer an even wider choice.

ARRIVALS

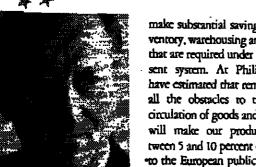
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# Views from the Boardroom



Cornelius Van Der Klugt, president, NV Philips.

We the industrialists are ready, because we need a muly Common Market and are ready to actively support the removal of the remaining obstacles. It is scandalous that after more than 30 years since the signing of the Treaty of Rome we still have not achieved this goal. But with the removal of the barriers, such as the costly stops at border crossings, companies such as Philips will be able to

make substantial saving: in inrentory, watchousing and staffs that are required under the present system. At Philips, we have estimated that removal of all the obstacles to the free circulation of goods and capital will make our products between 5 and 10 percent cheaper to the European public.

Kari Kairamo, president and chief executive officer, Nokia AB.



Like others in the Nordic area, Nokia has been investing

substantially in the EC area. There are now just over 100 companies with over 50 percent ownership operating in the Common Market. But what is needed now is greater impetus for harmonization of the economies of the members in EFTA (the European Free Trade Association comprising Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland] and of the 12 in the EC. What is also crucial for Europe as a whole is a plan to develop our education systems. The Japanese are already moving far ahead of us, including

matter of high priority. Karlbeinz Kaske, president and chief executive

officer, Siemens AG. Why is the integrated mar-

the use of satellites. And, un-

fortunately, Europe has no plan

for education at the present

time. This should also be a

ker so important for us? We ing far more heavily than the have been able to keep our share of world markets without it, and whoever wants to



take advantage of the plan must be prepared to face tough competition. But we feel that the unified, internal market can provide lower production costs, because of higher levels of output, particularly in such sectors as microelectronics and office automation. Yet the world is. not perfect. The U.S. and Japanese governments are investEC in helping their industries and we, by the same token, should also be getting more help, with a view to developing research and development, and encouraging greater cooperation and concentration of European industry. The European Commission is on the right track.

Jimmy McGregor, director, Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.

The idea of a united Europe is certain to enhance our productivity, the productivity of all Southeast Asia. Our balance of trade is already favorable, and the idea of having a larger market inevitably means more exports from Southeast Asia, more production, more investment to this

I don't see any protectionist

roots of the modern European

Community lie in a plan de-

vised by French Foreign Min-

ister Robert Schuman to pool

Six countries (France,

West Germany, Belgium, Ita-

ly, the Netherlands and Lux-

embourg) signed the 1951

Paris Treaty creating the Eu-

ropean Steel and Coal Com-

munity (ECSC), which went

into effect in 1952 after ratifi-

"The Six," as they were then

called, subsequently signed the

Treaties of Rome in 1957 and

so established the European

Economic Community (EEC)

and the European Atomic En-

ergy Community (EAEC).

Those two, together with the

earlier ECSC, form what is now

cation in each country.

steel and coal production.



or restrictive measures coming from a united Europe at all. That would set the whole idea back 100 years. It would be bad, but that seems unlikely.

Instead, I see a real stimulus, should inter-country barriers go down.

Carlo de Benedetti, chairman, Olivetti SpA.

1992 is a goal which Europe must not fail to achieve. It would be disastrously shortsighted for European governments to surrender to the difficulties .. involved in harmonizing and integrating markets and production, how-



ever large these problems may objectively be. The construction of Europe is simply too

ed to bureaucrats. It is a priority responsibility for politicians and entrepreneurs, because Europe's economic survival is at stake, I am conviced that entrepreneurs can play a decisive role in accelerating the process of European integration. I am moving in this direction . . . and I hope that many other European entrepreneurs will follow my exam-

important a task to be delegat-



Amoine Jeancourt-Galignani, president, Banque Indospez.

In our metier, much of the integration has been accomplished already - we have been established in West Germany, for example, for more than 10 years. We have the tools. But much remains to be done for Europe, Inc. to come about, notably in the banking and financial services sector. We need to move faster in establishing greater harmonization of our banking systems in Europe, so that it is easier to open checking and savings accounts anywhere within the

Community. We are speaking of less regulation, particularly regarding interest rares. It will take time, perhaps more time than most people think But the integration will take place. little by little, just as it did in the United States.

Helmut Sohmen, chairman of World-Wide Shipping Corporation, Hong Kong.

The creation of a bigger market must inevitably have a stimulus on market conditions here. Europe is an area where Hong Kong has important export business. I think that the abolition of territorial lines can only stimulate trade. It must surely be a good idea. From an administrative point of view, life has to be easier, if there is only a single entity to deal with.

Of course the threat of pro-



tectionism is always there, but doubt very much whether Europe will go that way. An added bonus is the influence which Europe would have on the United States in that way.

# From Six to Twelve: Community of Interest

ance of interest in a unified Europe has long wavered between promises of economic advancement and the preservation of national sovereignty.

Significantly, many of the most positive steps toward cooperation have sprung from economic weakness - at times when the need for economic improvement outweighed political interests.

A movement for a "United States of Europe" grew out of World War I, and a "European Union" was proposed under the League of Nations. However, it wasn't until after World War II, when Europe's once-powerful economies

Determined to lay the foundations of an ever-closer union among the peoples of Europe," six nations signed the Treaty of Rome on March 25, 1957.

were in earters, that the first real steps toward unity were taken. Cooperation became a way of rebuilding.

The Organization for European Economic Cooperation

was formed in 1948 to help administer Marshall Plan aid. NATO was formed a year later for transatlantic military

Various other pan-Europe-

an groups, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Western European Union and the Council of Europe were also formed. But the

collectively known as the European Community. The primary goals of the EEC remain unchanged: a "common marker" allowing the free movement of goods, services, people and capital be-

tween member nations. Some landmarks have been missed along the way. These include common policies for agriculture, transport, competition, fisheries, the environment and social welfare. But others clearly point to growth. Over the past 30 years, trade within the community has grown from barely one-third to more than one-half the members' exports.

Perhaps most significantly, the Six have become the Twelve. Great Britain, Denmark and Iteland joined the EC in 1973, at a time when their economies were suffering from the first oil shock. Greece joined in 1981, followed by Spain and Portugal in 1986.

Debates over applying for EC membership in the 1990s are going on at various levels in a number of other countries, notably Austria, Norway and Turkey.

In terms of EC law and policy, there have been many significant developments, such as the abolition of all rariff barriers between membet states, the creation of the European Monetary System, the initiation of cooperative financing for everything from farming to scientific research and the introduction of a single European passport for evcryone resident in EC councries.

Over the years, steps forward have been taken one at a time, in a piecemeal fashion. This painstaking progress, especially in the face of fierce economic compension from North America and the Far East, led to calls for a more

comprehensive approach. The result was the European Commission's 1985 White Paper. Endorsed by the EC's Heads of State or Government, the plan set out more than 300 specific legislative proposals aimed at sweeping away the last of the border barriers by 1992. The scales, it seems, have tipped in favor of the future of a Europe without

- Timothy Harper

# On the Road to Integration

(Continued from Page I)

of participation by employees, and so I am convinced that an "a la carte" approach can be found. The important thing is this: I have asked many heads of companies in Europe whether it is easy to merge across EC borders under current rules. The answer has always been no, and they add that it is a costly process 25 well. Do you think our proposal will help, I asked, and the answer has always been yes. So



'A time to reflect and provide impetus . . . a fireside chat atmosphere."

we will pursue the plan to have it adopted. There are thousands of companies and banks throughout Europe, particularly small- and medium-sized firms, which still have only the vaguest idea of what 1992 means, and question why it should matter to their business. What does the Commission plan to do about it?

We are aware of the problem. Right now we are concentrating our efforts on decentralizing our information efforts, and we have established what we call Euro Info Centers around the Community countries. These are information offices, often established with the cooperation of local and regional chambers of commerce, designed to help answer businessmen's questions about the integrated market. I recently inaugurated one in Bordeaux, and there are now about 50 escablished.

Many observers believe that the 1992 program will lead to the establishment of a "Fortress Europe," which will seek to protect the community from what it judges to be unfair competition. What kind of external trade policy will the community have, once the integrated market is complete? Will it discriminate against non-EC members and compa-

The Community cannot be a plane without a pilot. The United States, with its many states, speaks as a single voice. The Community is made up of 12 sovereign states, yet we definitely intend to reinforce the rules of the game, to make them more sophisticated and more efficient — on a basis of reciprocity. That is the guideline. We want to be able to negotiate on a basis of equality, not weakness. Dealing with the United States and Japan on trade issues, I might add, is not that easy. But we won't have protectionism. As for business, companies working inside the community will continue to be welcomed. IBM conducts a share of its R&D in Europe. For us, IBM is a European company.

Is the idea of a central European bank

making real headway? Do you approve? I always approve new ideas of this kind, even

though they have been proposed before. As I and others have said, the idea of setting up a consulting group to study the feasibility of a Central Bank is a good one. The work it undertakes should be conducted in close liaison with the governors of the EC central banks. But that should not stop us from moving, step by step, to improve the workings of our monetary system. That involves encouraging greater use of the ECU in commercial transactions, and liberalizing the flow of capital in the Commu-

There is a general perception that the highest levels of enthusiasm for 1992 are to be found here at the Commission, in France, Belgium and in the London financial community, and from there the level of interest falls off sharply, notably in Germany. Do you agree?

It is true that there has been a lack of understanding in Germany about the imporcance of fast-growth industries; that services represent the future; and that the integrated market could lead to lower prices and, hence, to2 greater economic growth. But we believe that there are signs of change in Germany, reflected ing greater understanding about interdepend dence. We are counting on a successful summit meeting in Hannover in June because of what is happening, and because of Mr. Kohl's deger mination to press forward with the 1992 plan

What are your hopes for the Hanneve

First, we hope to return to the initial concept of what summit meetings are supposed to be a time to reflect and provide imperus, not a negotiate. I would hope to have a fireside can atmosphere in which the EC leaders would talk about cooperation in foreign policy and styling ing the state of the Community's economic Regarding 1992, the goal clearly will be obtain agreement on the 200 directives, so we can say that we are not going fast enough and that we need to advance in such and such sector, to provide impetus for ministers member countries.

Aren't you planning anything more specific for the summit?

Yes. I would like to see greater forward motion in science and technology. That means moving toward new action in mobilizing cooperation between the community and EC-based companies. We need to go further in developing market-oriented programs. An example would be semiconductors.

What happens after Hannover?

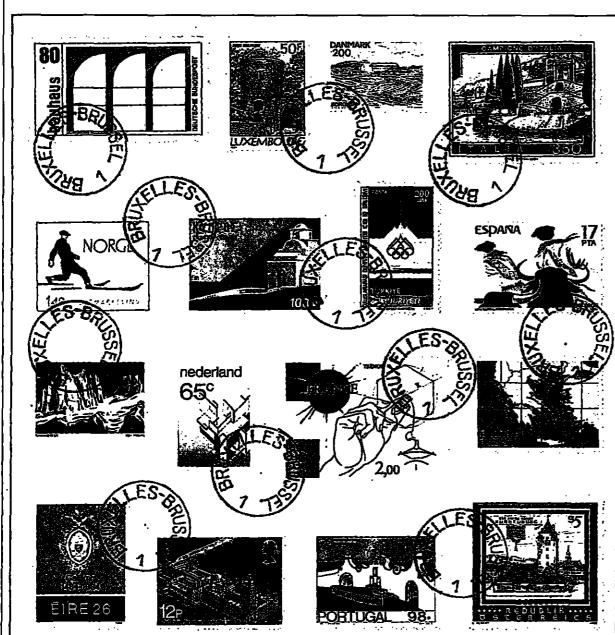
After June, it will be up to the Greek, Spanish and French presidencies to follow up on what has been accomplished. We hope that by the end of the year, however, the big decisions will have been taken, as I mentioned

earlier, which should provide momentum. What is the future for Jacques Delors?

The decision about the next Commission president will be made at the June summit. What do I want? I would like to be useful, to continue serving the Community or the general interest. I have held 14 different jobs since my youth. I might be ready for a 15th. I have never been head of a company, for example.

But you were recently asked if you would seek a second, four-year term and you responded, "Why not?" Is that still your answer?

Yes, C'est Ça,



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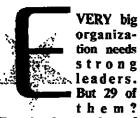
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The Roundtable: a group whose business decisions affect economic and social well-being.

# Dekker to Chair Roundtable



That is the number of chairmen and chief executives of major industrial companies who help steer the European Roundtable. a pressure group for the ideals symbolized by the year 1992.

Until recently, it almost seemed, there were too many hands on the tiller. Founded in 1983, the Roundtable has achieved high visibility and prestige - a prestige virtually guaranteed by the members' fame and power. Solid achievements have been less visible.

### Taking the Initiative

Even so, Pehr G. Gyllenhammar, chairman of the group since its beginning, and chairman and chief executive officer of Sweden's diversified automotive concern, AB Volvo, points with pride to some Roundtable initiatives and actions. The group's first report, Missing Links, "supported both the building of the Channel Tunnel (between France and Britain) and a better rail system." The tunnel is being built and both individual countries and the European Community are pressing for and planning a faster, integrated rail network.

The Roundtable also helped to create Euroventures, which provides capital for small companies across Europe — the first enterprise of its kind on a pan-European scale. On the other hand, though Roundtable members agreed on the need for a European equivalent of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, they were slow to act on the idea. Instead, the Italian chemicals and pharmaceuticals concern, Montedison, picked up the project and raised the finance that will put the European Institute of

Technology (EIT) on its feet. Significantly, one of EIT's backers is Philips N.V., the Dutch electrical and electronics giant. From May, Dr. Wisse Dekker, chairman of Philips' supervisory board, will be taking the Roundrable helm from Mr. Gyllenhammar.

### Six Working Groups

A decisive and vigorous man, in spite of recent heart surgery, Dr. Dekker is expected to strengthen and speed deliberations of the Roundtable's six working groups, each of which is headed by a Roundrable member.

Umberto Agnelli, deputy chairman of Fiat SpA, Italy, is responsible for the infrastructure group, which covers both physical transportation and telecommunications. Carlo de Benedetti, Chairman and CEO of Olivetti, Italy, steers trade and investment. Dr. Dekker is in charge of work on the internal European market, a prime Roundrable concern. Kari Kairamo, chairman and CEO of Nokia AB, the diversified Finnish industrial group, runs the education working group, which emphasizes the need for closer telationships between educational institutions and industry. Research and technology are tasks for Karlheinz Kaske, president and CEO of Siemens AG, the West German electrical and electronics firm. Helmut Maucher, German-born managing director of Switzerland's Nestle SA, runs the employment working group.

Determined not to build a bulbous bureaucracy, the

Roundtablers rely heavily for their practical work on executives seconded from their own companies and on outside experts, rather than on a headquarters staff. The Roundtable secretariat in Paris sits in modest offices that overlook a railroad track in the western

suburb of Aureuil.

As the political tempo quickens in the runup to 1992, the Roundtable is likely to respond with fresh urgency. The group's commitment to 1992 is manifest in its credo, which states: "The interests of European industry, its customers, and the communities in which it operates will be best served by promoting competition and cooperation on a European scale. Unified markets are essential to stimulate investment, to increase production, and to create new jobs in Europe."

### The Other Europe

The Roundtable's definition of Europe does not stop at the Community's borders. As well as Sweden's Mr. Gyllenhammar, Finland's Mr. Kairamo, and Mr. Maucher of Swiss Nestlé, members include Curt Nicolin of Asca AB, the Swedish electrical firm that has just joined forces with Brown-Boveri of Switzerland; Josef Taus of Constantia Industrieverwaltungs

GmbH, Austria, and Torvild Aakvaag of Norway's Norsk Hydro A.S.

The countries these executives represent are "the other Europe." They may not be members, but they do depend on made with the Community. As Mr. Gyllenhammar says, if such nations are to thrive after 1992, "our companies must continue to invest in the Community and our business leaders must stress that we, too, are Europeans,"

Though the Roundtable's 29 are in broad agreement, they often differ over details. Strong-minded men, each used to having his own way, they all seek to leave their imprint on the Roundtable. Sometimes the results are less than positive. Five years after its founding, for example, the group still has no newsletter or other regular external communication because there is no consensus about what it should say, who should run it, nor who should have the last

If Dr. Dekker can switch the emphasis from words to deeds, the Roundtable will come closer to realizing its full potential as a group whose business decisions already influence the economic and social well-being of the countries in which they operate.

— Roger Beardwood

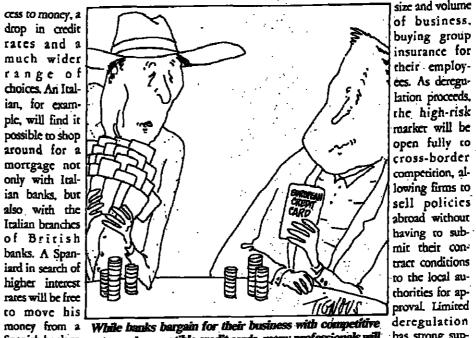
# **Professional Preview**

ecently a for French pharmacists talked of the prospect of open national borders as nothing less than "a scandai" while a spokesman for young French lawyers saw open borders as a chance "to export our skills."

That deep division of opinion about Europe's move toward genuine economic unity is characteristic of many professionals - bankers, pharmacists, insurance brokers, lawyers, accountants - as they look toward 1992. Anxious or confident, they are trying to envision what Europe will be like without frontiers.

Bankers can expect to benefit from a "right of establishment" that wipes out most of the current national restrictions on foreign banks. A German bank will no longer need Great Britain's approval to open a branch in London, and a British bank will no longer need Germany's approval to open a branch in Frankfurt. Moreover, the British bank in Frankfurt will be able to operare largely according to British, not German, banking

For the bankers themselves, this will mean greater competition and specialization and more freedom in the placement of bank funds. "Information technology will expand, and that is good for the banking industry," notes George Yannopoulous, chairman of the Graduate School of European and International Studies at England's Reading University. As for the customers, they can expect easier ac-



Spanish bank to rates and compatible credit cards, many professionals will a German bank be staking their future on the need for new skills in an established in integrated Europe.

Spain. Already law on a European scale will Europe's top banks have given benefit. Signs of the changing impetus to the Community's times can already be seen in financial integration by announcing compatible credit some of the traditionally conservative French law firms, cards within the next three where knowledge of Common years - while the Germans Market law has always been are pushing hard for a central scarce. Now many young European bank and a common French lawyers are doing some EC cuttency. In the legal profession, a of their training abroad while improving their foreign lanlandmark judgment handed

guage skills.

Insurance Sector

The nightnare of many in

the insurance industry as they

look toward 1992 has been

that foreign insurance agents

will be slipping in to deprive

them of the lucrative car,

health and household insur-

ance contracts that provide

much of their income. In fact,

that segment of the market is

subject to such a complex.

maze of national rules and reg-

ulations that it-will almost

certainly not be deregulated

for several years. What will be

affected is the part of the mar-

ket that involves so-called

high-risk policyholders -

down by the European Court earlier this year has cleared the way for the practice of law across borders throughout the European Community. The decision not only struck down restrictions imposed on forcien lawyers working in West Germany, but by extension ruled out similar restrictions in all member states. Among the chief beneficiaries of the open legal frontiers will be the big British law firms that have made a specialty of resolving conflicts between differing and sometimes contradictory national laws and those of the European Community. Because clients will increasingly need and demand international legal skills, the larger firms

that can specialize and practice

buying group insurance for their employees. As deregolation proceeds. the high-risk market will be open fully to cross-border competition, allowing firms to sell policies abroad without having to submit their contract conditions to the local authorities for approval Limited deregulation port, even among large insurers. "We want the market to be liberal-

ized step by step," says Jörn Badenbopp of the German Insurance Industry Association. He anticipates that increasing liberalization of the high-risk market will gradually "crode national regulations." When these are "replaced by European standards, we will have an integrated European insurance market." Looking forward to that day, some insurers have already launched their own expansion programs. One of the boldest involves the French insurance firm Compagnie du Midi, which last fall bought the British insurer Equity & Law for \$800 million. The goal, explains President Bernard Pagezy, is to build "one of the great European financial groups," capable of compering across frontiers.

As the 1992 deadline draws nearer, professionals in many other fields are reassessing their chances and recvaluating their way of doing business. Paris auctioneers, who have built a \$250 million art auction market under strict concompanies of a clearly defined \_ trols, are considering pushing

for a change in their quasiofficial scatus so that they can compete on a more openly commercial basis with giants from abroad like Christie's and Sotheby's. French accounting houses are already stressing loreign languages and an expansion of services in response to the increasingly international commitments of their clientele. Europe's engineers, meantime, have taken steps to resolve a problem that agitates accountants, pharmacists and many other professionals — the lack of an agreed-upon, Europe-wide standard of training. Taking the British system as a model, the European Federation of National Associations of Engineers has decided to create a "European standard," which will require three years of studies and four years of professional experience before a candidate is entitled to the largely symbolic title of "European engineer."

### **Eroding Frontiers**

For those professionals who already have heavy commirments abroad, 1992 will mean a long-overdue relaxation of oncrous controls. Axel Biagosch, board member of Colonia Versicherungsgruppe, Germany's sixth largest insurance company, expects a drastic reduction in paperwork. "If we want to sell insurance abroad," he says, we will have to deal with only a ten-centimeter pile of documents instead of with one a meter high." Even those professionals who fear the international competition that 1992 will bring, acknowledge that only one profession is gravely threatened - that of the customs officers who guard Europe's croding economic frontiers. - Reported by

Roger Beardwood, Timothy Harper and Sabine Krueger.

o Evelina Hanska, 1837.

# Stakes Rise as Barriers Fall

(Continued from Page I)

membership prior to the 1992 deadline. As a Norwegian banker in Oslo commented: "The problem is if you are not inside the Community you risk being shut out."

These changes, along with scores of others ed by 1992, are geared toward eco streamlining. Fewer delays at borders should save people time and reduce the cost of goods. A wider choice of products and services should sharpen competition, promote productivity and force fair pricing. Unemployment, currently more than 16 million in the EC, should fall.

Public recognition of the significance of 1992 varies from country to country. In Great Britain, the Department of Trade and Industry has only just begun a public information campaign. In France and West Germany, surveys already show significant

Market."

business and consumer awareness of the Common At public events, the community's flag is flown along-

side those of member nations.

How fully its promise is met, however, depends on how successfully the 12 EC nations overcome their sovereignty concerns and national interests to act in concert. Alongside the logistics of approving over 300 legislative proposals within the next 56 months, proud nations must abandon some of their independence and traditions.

### Coordinating National Standards

West Germany, with its beer "purity" laws, must permit the sale of Italian lager made with chemical additives. Italy, insisting that anything called "pasta" be made from durum wheat, must allow German pasta with common

France, which has allowed the sale of only "live" all-natural yoghurt, must accept pasteurized imports from Spain. Belgium, which prohibits vegetable fat in chocolate, must admit Danish chocolate made with vegetable far.

How will a compromise be reached between Greece's relatively undernanding and Great Britain's stringent safety and testing standards for pharmaceuticals? Will the 12 countries trust each other to inhibit the movements of terrorists, illegal drugs and other contraband?

A series of recent rakeover attempts have raised questions about when and how the EC

will regulate corporate mergers. These include the bid by Italian financier Carlo de Benedetti for Société Générale de Belgique, the bid by British Airways for British Caledonian and the bid by London's Pearson, the Financial Times' parent, for Les Echos, the French business daily.

Will the single market generate merger acquisitions rather than build from within? Will certain critical economic sectors be dominated by large conglomerates with no allegiance except to shareholders and the bottom

The EC is aiming for a coherent corporate

takeover policy the public interest of the Common Market - as opposed to indíviduai countries against the commercial needs of companies. Another net-

tlesome concern is the various rates of value-added tax that different EC nations charge on the sale of goods and services. To effectively re-

move border duties, the EC says VAT should be standardized at between 4 and 9 percent on all purchases, instead of the current range from zero to more than 30 percent.

Much of the opposition to VAT standardization comes from Great Britain, where Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher wants items such as books, newspapers and children's clothing to remain exempt from the tax. Britain is also concerned that standardization could cost its Exchequer over £2 billion a year on the revenue it earns from the sale of alcoholic beverages.

Even if every proposal is enacted by 1992, questions will remain. Can the barriers come down without abolishing internal foreign exchange - perhaps by expanding reliance on the European Currency Unit (Ecu) so that it comes into everyday use throughout the com-

Despite these obstacles, the EC's attempts symbolize a new mood of cooperation and a new European identity. The EC may never become a United States of Europe, but finally its real advantages are being accepted. Today it is rare to hear the political leaders of any member nation say they would be better off if they had never joined.

- Timothy Harper

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# WHAT NATURE TAUGHT US ABOUT BUILDING CARS



ty countries should have a

European rather than a

national legal existence.

The European Parliament

in Strasbourg favored the

idea. Who could resist

such a logical and inno-

As it turned out, the battle-

hardened bartalions of special-

interest groups fought vocifer-

Brussels toiled to produce a

draft statute — the first ap-

peared in 1975 - employers'

unions lobbied where they

had the most clout: back

home. A senior European

Commission official in Brus-

sels recalls: "The employers

didn't like the draft, but the

At the root of the objec-

tions: Commission proposals

unions liked it even less."

organizations and labor

ously. While Eurocrats in

cent proposal?

# The Shaping of Europe, Inc.

اكذا موالا الم

in the battle against the Com-HE Euromission proposals. Many labor pean Comunions were their unlikely almunity's lies in the front lines. Chief mills grind reason: the draft statute proslow, they vided for direct, secret-ballor grind exelection of worker-directors. ceedingly As the Commission official fine, and sometimes they grind to a halt. As long ago recalls, the unions feared that as 1970, somebody --- notheir candidates might be outbody now agrees who --voted by independents. had the bright idea that "The statute always was a companies doing business in two or more Communi-

non-starter," says a spokeswoman for the Confederation of British Industry. "There was no need for it, no demand. It was one of those things dreamed up in Brussels or Strasbourg: or wherever. Such a corporate entity would do nothing to strengthen industry — it might do the opposite. We are all in favor of what 1992 stands for - we've made that plain. But a European corporate entity — no!™

Brussels, however, does not surrender easily. Commission President Jacques Delors, who inherited the European company statute from commis-



sioners long since departed, announced after the June 1987 summit meeting of EC leaders that a political initiative was needed. The Council of Ministers didn't provide it. And so, says the talkative Commission official, who declines to be quoted by name, "the European company statute is asleep. 1 don't think it will be awak-

awakened easily or soon." Like a comatose person hooked up to a life-support system, the statute survives, if only on paper. Hundreds of pages of drafts remain, the costly evidence of countless hours spent trying to reach consensus and then translating it into the ECs nine official languages.

Will the draft statute ever return to vigorous life? One of those who think it should is Herman Rebhan, general secretary of the Geneva-based International Metalworkers Federation, which claims to represent some 7 million union members in the EC and the rest of Europe. "Attitudes are changing in

many national union groupings," says Mr. Rebhan, who long argued that multinational corporations should be obliged to bargain multinationally instead of pursuing a policy of national divide and rule. He sees the European company statute as a potential milestone on the route to the Federation's goal. "We agree with the principles of the European company statute, if not with all the details," says Mr. Rebhan, "And some national unions that were formerly against the statute are coming round to the view that direct. secret election of workers to the board is not the threat they once thought it wes," Not all major employers

are opposed to the idea of a European company statute. Ford of Europe coordinates automotive design, production, marketing and distribution throughout the EC and other European countries. Jan F. Candries, director for European affairs, cites several examples of the ways in which national legislation can complicate the management of an international group.

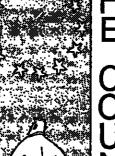
"Under German stock corporation law, any decision affecting a German company which is based on a direction of a related company rather than the German company's independent and arm's-length commercial judgment may have adverse legal and tax consequences. In France and Spain, if a business decision by a local company is not commercially reasonable on an arm's length basis, tax costs may be incurred and the transaction could viclate exchange-control laws. In

Britain, it is a criminal offense for a U.K. resident company to transfer all or part of its trade to a nonresident one, without first securing U.K. Treasury con-

He concludes: "This kind of national legislation could force international companies to preserve their national structures and thus limit them in the exercise of their basic right to decide, at their own discretion, where and when they manufacture and what to distribute through their outlets in the Community

Clearly, some international groups would welcome the introduction of a European company statute. But the prospect of such groups operating on a European scale is precisely what smaller companies fear. Perhaps this explains the continuing resistance to a move that, many believe, would add even more clour to the multinationals' already awesome

— Roger Beardwood



that European companies as distinct from those incorporated under national laws must have two boards. The first, supervisory, would seat three kinds of director. One to represent the shareholders, a second for the workers and a third type to be appointed co-opted is the official word - by the first two. The management, or executive board, would be answerable to this supervisory board. The system was modeled closely on that in force in Germany since the 1970s, the so-called Mithestim-

Some employers' groups were ready to go over the top

AUTOMOBILES - Vehicle standards and components will be regularized: carbon monoxide emissions will be reduced by requiring catalytic converters and EC-wide use of lead-free gasoline for cars of certain engine sizes. 1989-1993. AIRLINES - With deregulation, airlines will automatically win approval for discount fares within prescribed bands. Additional flights, revised arrangements

for sharing scaring capacity and greater freedom to develop new services will be Jan. 1. 1988 through Oct. 1, 1989. BANKING - A "single license" will, "iminate a meate clearances from banking authorities and allow EC-based banks to operate anywhere within the community. Home governments will regulate directives which will also apply to non-EC

banks operating within the community. CELLULAR - A single, pan-European cellular radio nerwork (already adopted by 15 European countries) will replace five currently incompatible systems. Orders to be placed by 1989.

COMPANY STATUTE - Phase I will permit the establishment of a European structure similar to the Airbus consortium. Companies adopting the EC structure will circumvent national restrictions, by establishing a two-tier management system, similar to West Germany's.

CUSTOMS - Some 40 customs and border documents will disappear and be replaced by a single, 2-page form. All customs signs at border crossings are to be

INSURANCE - With the exception of Spain, Portugal, Ireland and Greece, large companies in the member states will be free to take out insurance with foreign-based insurers. High-risk casualty insurance could be marketed in each EC 1992-1997. country jointly.

 $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F} \ln n + \mathcal{F} n^{-1}$  or  $n^H$  and from smooth regulations, season and norms. One priority is now to harmonize health requirements for minced meat and dairy products.

PUBLIC PROCUREMENT - Public supply contracts at all governmental levels, particularly in transport, water, energy and telecommunications, will be open to foreign bids.

RESILINGLY CONTROL OF A LANGE CONTROL OF THE BRIDGE ECUs under the Esprit program, which affects 500 companies. 1988-1992.

SOCIAL - Minimum health and safety standards at work sites will be established; the free movement of workers and professionals in non-governmental sectors will be guaranteed; diplomas will be murually recognized.

TAXATION - Value-added tax rates, which currently vary between zero and 33 percent, will be simplified by establishing two basic rates. These would range from 4 to 9 percent for food and other basic products, and from 14 to 20 percent

TELECOMMUNICATIONS - Telephone, office switchboard, computer and other markets will be opened; a European Telecommunications Standards Institute will be established,

TELEVISION - The current European PAL-SECAM standard of 625 lines will be doubled to 1,250; the HD-MAC, a single standard for high-definition television, will be implemented throughout the EC.

# News

• Spain is moving closer to enacting laws that would lead the way to a gradual dismantling of its government oil monopoly, CAMPSA. If the laws are approved, it would open the Spanish market to new competition from multinational oil companies

• Ford of Europe plans to spend about \$1 billion during the next five years on modernizing its European plants, Alex Trotman, the new charman, said that the bulk of the investments would be in West Germany, Great Britain, Belgium and Spain.

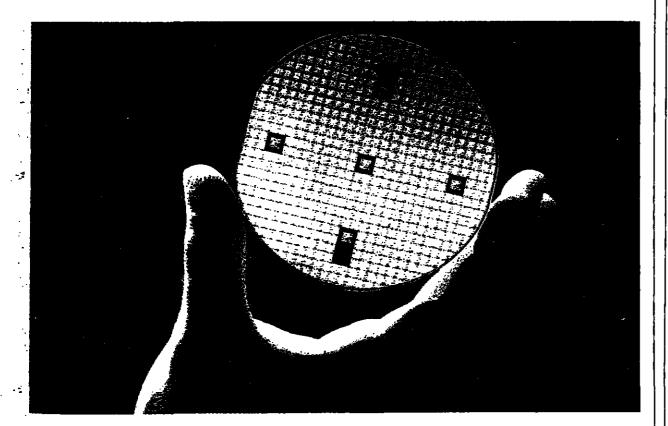
• Cie. Internationale des Wagons-Lits of France and Volkswagen AG of West Germany have established Europe's biggest car rental group, representing a total investment of about \$100 million. The group aims to compete head-on with the two U.S.-owned leaders in Europe: Hertz Corp. and Avis, Inc.

• West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's proposal for establishing a Central European Bank has drawn strong support from Edouard Balladur, Prance's figures of sier. The issue is expected to be high onthe agenda of the next EC summit meeting in Hannover. June 27-28.

• Switzerland is beginring an agonizing but low-key and over how to fit into EC integration. L'Heldo, a Swiss weekly newsmagazine, quoted Jean-Pascal Delamuraz, Switzerland's economics minister, warning that "the ball is inour court. If we refuse for eternity to involve ourselves in the building of Europe, we will, de facto, wind up what you call being marginalized."

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# Curiosity.



wuman curiosity is born at the same time human beings themselves enter the world. It is aroused a long time before the means of satisfying it develops. At a very early stage, humans feel a powerful urge to examine things and the relationships between them. That sense of curiosity only grows as we develop and accumulate knowledge.

For some of us, curiosity becomes the force that guides our whole lives, a way to attain new knowledge, and an instrument for tangibly influencing the framework in which we live. Every observation that satisfies our curiosity prompts new questions - ad infinitum. As knowledge accumulates, people

We at Nokia see curiosity as a resource. And we make it as easy as possible for ourselves to exercise curiosity. The fruits of curiosity can manifest themselves in many ways: as the results of years of work by a research team, or in the development of an insight stumbled across almost by chance. From curiosity spring perceptions and discoveries. They in turn engender new products to serve thinking and developing people: enquiring minds. The circle closes, but the quest for new discoveries goes on.



develop. I in Norta Choppin Fist and market private dan menaperance and responsing security. Electronic means and Machinery, Partic Power out Chemi-The Reference Frankling Admitters a incremation Norte Head Office, Corporate Combine and Rec. Box, 57-00101 Heistral Telescope (1807)





# Consumers Should Benefit from Broader Choice, Lower Prices



nal market in terms of its 320 million consumers. But what about the consumers themselves? What do they stand to gain?

According to studies undertaken by BEUC, the Brusselsbased umbrella organization of European consumer groups. there should be two major changes. First, in terms of lower prices, and secondly in rems of wider choice.

Some prices should fall as a result of changes to Value Added Tax (VAT), the common system of indirect tax used throughout the EC. The Commission has proposed that all EC countries apply just two types of VAT, a standard rate of 14-20 percent and a reduced rate of 4-9 percent. This means that consumers in France and Belgium, for example, should benefit from cheaper electronics goods such as TVs, radios and hi-fis, which currently carry the luxury rate of 33 percent.

The Commission's plan to remove all border controls and formalities within the EC could have even farther-reaching effects. For a start, people,

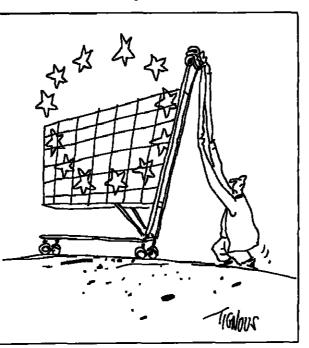


living in border areas will be able to take advantage of lower prices by crossing the frontier to shop without having to worry about keeping within a traveler's al-

The most important cffect, however. according to the BEUC. will be to boost competition. Without

trols, enterprising companies will be free to exploit major price differences between markets. When 'parallel importers' such as these arrive on the scene, manufacturers sit up and take notice. Unable to hide behind the barriers that currently isolate the ECs national markets, they will have to bring their own distribution and pricing policies into

The BEUC cites the British and Belgian automobile markets as an example of the way this process can work. When car prices in the U.K. were high, importers chose to increase their profit margins rather than undercut domestic producers. Meanwhile, Belgium car prices were low because of the absence of domestic producers to protect and government price controls. In 1981, attracted by the massive 51 percent difference in pretax prices between these markets, the parallel importers moved in. By June 1987, the price difference was down to 19 percent, partly due to competition which forced manu-



facturers selling in the U.K. to offer substantial discounts. Parallel imports from Germany have similarly forced down car prices in Italy.

At present, such business is only worthwhile if it deals with large purchases and substantial price differentials. But once border controls have gone, parallel imports will be viable for a much wider range of products.

Manufacturers do not take kindly to parallel imports. They are bound to try to stop them whenever they can, by preventing supplies reaching alternative distributors or by refusing to honor guarantees on products sold by the parallel importers. But such practices violate existing EC antitrust rules, and the European Commission will be there to enforce them.

Apart from physical frontiers, technical standards impose a further barrier on trade between EC national markets. British Trade and Industry Secretary Lord Young has used the example of TV sets to pour scorn on the whole

sufficient, pointing out that it is not legally binding and that 1992. He says decisions on market withhe will believe drawals should be centralized in it when he at the Community level rather can walk into than rest with individual a shop in Oxcountries. A proposal for a ford Street, buy a TV set more effective mechanism, there and then prompted by consumer pressure, is due from the Commistake it anysion in May — BEUC will be where on the Continent to closely monitoring its progress. "A proper mechanism watch. At the to control dangerous products moment, a is a 'sine qua non' for the British TV would be unabolition of frontier controls," usable in as far as BEUC's counsel, Bob Schmitz, is concerned. France, which has its own

SECAM stan-

dard, and

would have to

undergo mi-

nor rechnical adjustments to

pick up sound as well as pic-

tures in other Continental

What Lord Young omits to

mention is that the EC coun-

tries have already seen the er-

ror of their ways. They have

agreed upon a common stan-

dard for transmitting TV sig-

nals from satellites, and are

close to imposing their new-

generation digital standard for

High Definition TV on both

the United States and Japan. The EC countries have also

got their act together on cellu-

lar mobile telephones. After

just five months of negotia-

tions (a record for the Com-

munity), they have agreed on

a single EC standard to replace

the five existing alternatives.

cerned, two clouds remain on

the consumer's horizon. First

there is the risk that danger-

ous products banned from one

country's market will merely

be shifted onto another.

BEUC condemns the current

EC mechanism for the ex-

change of information on dan-

gerous products as totally in-

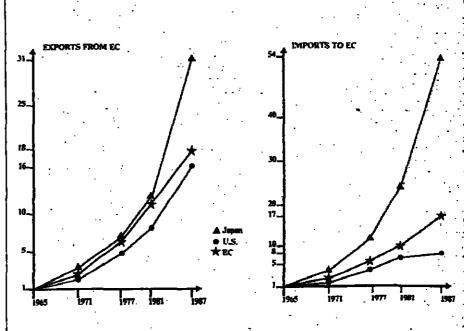
As far as the BEUC is con-

countries.

The consumer organization also has reservations regarding the common market for financial services. "Although we are in favor of opening up these markets, there is a distinct risk that competition will focus on the big, industrial clients," according to Schmitz, "Small consumers could end up paying for possible losses made on the industrial side of the business," he warned. "We are very suspicious, and must watch the situation very closely."

— Jonathan Tode

# Trade Trends



The above graphs show the disparity in the EC trade increases to and from the U.S., Japan and the EC itself. Points on each curve indicate values relative to the base

In October 1987, EC imports from Japan reached an unprecedented \$3.9 billion, compared to a monthly average of \$63 million in 1965. Japan's increased spending power caused a similar sharp rise in exports from the EC, but the actual figures were far lower — \$1.5 billion last October against an average of \$43 million dollars in 1965.

Over the same period, EC imports from the U.S. were hit by the strength of the dollar and only climbed from \$665 million to \$6 billion per month. EC exporters, cashing in on the favorable exchange rate, shipped \$7.8 billion worth of goods across

Internal EC trade increased twenty-fold from a monthly average value of \$2.5

Source: OECD monthly statistics.

# Washington Welcomes Competition, Warns of Protectionism



cans, the prospect of an integrated market in the Euro-

is both an opportunity and a challenge.

To Coin a Phrase.

vantage of a single European

market of 320 million people and a GNP as large as our own beckons invitingly. I can report, from the rising number of daily phone calls and letters to my office, that businesses old and new all across the United States are focusing more and more on the European potential.

What will such a market mean for the American com-

Community and for EC-US trade relations in general? First and foremost, an integrated market should help generate considerable economic growth in the Community. This is not only good news for European business,

but for European job creation and European consumers as well. And it is good news for Americans, too. In this increasingly interdependent economic world, only the greater

growth of our major trading partners can relieve the economic and financial imbalances that threaten us all. prosper in a climate of significant, sustainable non-inflationary growth. Under the treaties govern-

ing the Community, companies incorporated in any EC member state are treated as EC entities regardless of ownership. European subsidiaries of American companies should, therefore, benefit fully from the integrated market. But it is also critical that exporters to the Community from the outside not be disadvantaged. While it is obvious that it is much easier to export to one large market with a single set of industrial standards and government regulations than to 12 smaller ones, we are greatly concerned with details of implementation.

I hope that those who guide the course of development of many pan-European industries and financial institutions do not yield to the temptation to benefit existing European companies in an unfair way. Some at home are already concerned with calls in Europe for the creation of European competitive strength by nurracing certain industries in the integrated market. Such calls suggest the closing of the new European market to fair and legitimate competition from the outside. By whatever name, that is still protectionism. Were it to happen, the Community would soon find itself out off from the free flow of information and technology, and on its way to losing further ground. Protectionist measures

need not necessarily be deliberate; in the complex intra-Community negotiations lead-

ing to the integrated market measures could be taken inada vertently that would impedethird country trade.

For these reasons, we believe it essential that the Communicy maintain a close dias logue with its major trading partners to anticipate and real solve any potential disputes before they become real profits

Even in the best of circum stances American companies... should not expect that the European market will be handed to them on a silver platter. Europe is trying to upgrade the performance of its companies through economies of scale and increased compo tition. So, if the integrated market works as expects American companies sh expect to face more Europ

competition, not less, 😤 The movement to 1992 engages our attention the newer fields of recen ogy, telecommunications vices, financial institutions investments, industrial stary dards, etc. There is little in mediate effect on current made disputes such as Airbus.

However, one present issue could color the whole US-EC relationship as the Community moves toward 1992, and that is worldwide agricultural reform which each day becomes more imperative. We look forward to working with the Community on a global solution in the Uruguay Round. Yet even in this field the reduction in the dizzying array of member state standards could yield substantial benefits for American export. ers of processed agricultural products, just as for exported -\_\_\_ of industrial products.

From the American view point, the best outcome of the 1992 exercise would be a resoundingly successful Europe. > an market that would generate growth, revitalize European industry and provide a competitive marketplace open to all. In this climate of expanded opportunities the tempta-1:.. tions of protectionism would. recede for all, and the benefits to all would correspondingly increase.

> - Alfred H. Kingon United States Ambassador to the European Community

The next sections in the IHT's series on 1992 will

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013 Audiovisual industry

gave silver ECU coins as presents last Christmas, it raised a few eyebrows and a legitimate question: Where can

you spend them? Certainly not at a hot dog stand. The European Currency Unit (ECU) is a unit of account, an artificial currency. It exists on paper and on bank

man Com-

statements. ECUs can be shifted from place to place but not, except for these few coins, in The so-called official ECU is used for transactions between European central banks.

The European Monetary System (EMS) uses it to fix exchange rates. And the European Community budget is calculated in ECUs.

So-called private ECUs can Some export credits are denominated in ECUs because they enjoy more stability than some "real" currencies.

In recent years, acceptance of the ECU has grown, but it still means little to the man on the street. Things could change if plans to create a single European central bank and a single European currency were realized.

"The prerequisites are fixed West Ger- be found in European time exchange rates in Europe and the ECU will continue to Moreover, Europe, as well as deposits and savings accounts. a single unified monetary po- grow gradually with the de- the United States, can only licy," says Commerzbank economist Jürgen Pfister. "Governments and central banks would have to give up their autonomy over monetary policy." They could no longer cut interest rates to stimulate their economy nor could they increase interest rates to ease inflationary pressure. Asking politicians and central bankers to hand over the effective control of their economic policies

> West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, whose country currently bolds the rotating presidency of the Council of Ministers, recently urged the EC to set up a special council of experts charged with drawing up a statute for a European central bank within one year.

is clearly asking a lot.

"I think the importance of regulation of European financial markets," says Commerzbank economist Harry Schröder. If governments and central banks lift the remaining restrictions on private ECU transactions, "Investors and businessmen will be able to choose whatever European currency they want for their dealings."

The ECU is gaining political support as more governments promote the European cause. "The European Commission plans to make more use of the ECU," says Schröder. His colleague Pfister agrees: "Acceptance is growing." But, he adds regretfully, it will be many years before ECUs can be spent at a hot dog stand.

- Sabine Krueger

highlight the following sectors:

April

September

Transportation

Automobiles Agribusiness

Roger Beardwood is a business and financial journalist. Tim Harper is a London-based American journalist and knuyer. Axel Krause, IHT corporate editor, is supervising the 1992 series.

Sabine Krueger is a correspondent for McGraw-Hill in Bonn. Jonathan Todd writes for The Sunday Times from Brussels

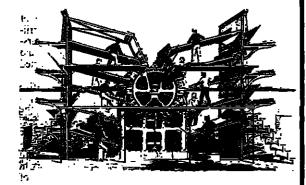
International Herald Tribune

■ Gardens of Madeira■ Dreamlike Guilin■ Simple French Food

# TRAVELER'S **CHOICE**

Fleet Street Archaeology

To mark the now almost complete dispersal of the London press from its traditional city-center enclave, an exhibition called "Farewell to Fleet Street" celebrates the architecture and old technology of the print industry. It shows how The Street emerged as the printing district of London, just as weaving and other trades had their spe-cial centers, and also how the particular needs of print, especially those of newspapers, led to the development of a special kind of building — neither factory nor office but a special blend of the two. "Some of this newspaper architecture is splendid, some of it banal, but all of it is distinctive," according to Susie Barson and Andrew Saint of the English Heritage group, authors of a book to accompany the exhibition. The show features architectural drawings and photographs of such disparate edifices as the old Times building of the 1870s. The Daily Express's revolutionary glass and vitrolite "Black Lubianka" fa-cade of the 1930s, and art deco details at New Carmelite House, once home of The Daily Sketch. Drawings and examples of machinery, such as this of a Hoe 10-cylinder press with sheet feed, as installed at The Times in 1857, are also on show, as well as maps to help guide those who want to make a last pilgrimage. These do not mark the pubs, however, as much a part of the Fleet Street tradition as the offices. Until May 8, Museum of London, London Wall, London EC2; tel: (1) 600 3699.



No Parking Place

New Yorkers who break traffic laws in Quebec will face the consequences back home, and vice versa, as the result of a reciprocity agreement signed earlier this year ty New York State and Quebec. The agreement makes motorists found guilty of an infraction in one of the places which to their home agree penalties. Thus, if New Yorksubject to their home area's penalties. Thus, if New Yorkers are ticketed in Quebec and either pay a fine or fail to show up for a trial (considered pleading guilty in Que-bec), they will get penalty points on their New York driver's license, or, in cases such as driving while intoxicat-ed, lose it. The mechanism to enforce the reciprocity will probably not be in place until early June, according to Quebec's motor vehicles bureau. Under the agreement, H'a New York driver owes a fine to Quebec, his driving privileges will be suspended until the fine is paid. The same will hold for Quebec drivers who owe New York money. The motor vehicles bureau said this provision would not be in effect until the fall.

Short Runs in High Style

People who like to travel in style while spending as much as possible in the shortest possible time will be interested to know that you can now ily Concorde from France to Ireland (or vice versa), and ride the Orient Express between Paris and London. A five-day jaunt from Paris to Ireland, taking in a medieval banquet at Bunratty Castle (near Limerick), the Lakes of Killarney, the Gap of Dunioe and the Cliffs of Moher, costs 7.450 francs (about \$1,300) round trip. The price includes a flight in one direction on an Air France Concorde. The Paris-London or London-Paris section of the Orient Express journey costs, with private double compartment, 2,700 francs, rising to 2,850 francs in May, June, September and Oc-10ber. The train between Folkestone and London is composed of renovated rolling stock from historic trains such as the Golden Arrow and the Brighton Belle; on the Boulogue-Paris leg, the train is the famous blue and cream Orient Express, complete with salon-bar and pianist.



by Alberta Eiseman

EWARD, Alaska — It's hard to identify one partic-ular place that spells Alas-ka. The Great Land is so diverse, so vast, that no one city or destination can act as a symbol. Still, after spending a few days in Seward, a frequent visitor to the state is tempted to suggest that this small town on the Kenai Peninsula is a good choice for those wishing to sample "the real Alaska."

Situated 127 miles (204 kilometers) south of Anchorage, this community of 2,500 people is wedged between Resurrection Bay and mountains brushed with ice and snow even in summer. In recent years, Seward has gained renewn as the Gateway to Kenai Fjords Na-tional Park. Don't let the catch phrase conjure up tourist hordes similar to those encountered at Yellowstone. Kenai Fjords National Park - more than 500,000 acres (202,000 hectares) of coastal mountains, lakes, rivers, glaciers and ice fields — is barely 8 years old. Most tourists, and even residents of Anchorage, are unaware of its exis-

Aside from the setting, what gives Seward its special appeal is a mix of hard-to-define Alaskan traits: an end-of-the-road sensa-tion; unchanged wilderness just beyond the city limits; enough informality, a touch of funkiness, that give the outsider a sense of being truly in the 49th state.

"We don't have a single traffic light in Seward," boasted a hotel clerk. She might have added "and not much traffic, either," except perhaps on the days when the ferry-boat Tustumena, which plies the Gulf of Alaska between Kodiak Island and Brigge William Sound Island and Prince William Sound, disgorges its cargo of motor homes

Seward can be walked from e to end easily on the neat grid of streets that make up the downtown. You'll find no shopping centers, no malls or chic boutiques, and none of the hotel chains. Yet there are plentiful accommodations, ranging from the New Seward Hotel with its comfortable new wing, to numerous campgrounds, some of them in town on a grassy area that

borders the shore of Resurrection

Bay.

The bay was named in 1792 by Alexander Baranov, governor of what was then Russian America, as the challenged waters. he sailed into the sheltered waters on Easter Sunday on a mission to find a site for a shipyard. Presentday Seward was founded in 1903 by the Alaska Central Railroad as a terminal and supply center for a proposed line to the interior. It was named after William H. Seward. the secretary of state who, in March 1876, persuaded the Russians to relinquish their holdings for the sum of \$7.2 million — 2½ cents an acre. Nineteenth-century Americans derided the purchase, calling the territory Seward's Icebox and Seward's Folly, but Alaskans pay yearly tribute to the skillful states-man on Seward's Day, the last Monday in March.

Details of these events, and many others, are illustrated in a many others, are illustrated in a museum run by the Resurrection Bay Historical Society in the basement of the City-State Building. Displays include vintage photographs, pioneer tools and garments, early dog sleds and objects crafted by the native cultures of south-central Alaska: Eskimo, Indian and Aleut dian and Alcut.

N event that has left an indelible mark on the town's con-sciousness is the earthquake of 1964. Six tidal waves sent 3.500 feet (1.065 meters) of waterfront sliding into the bay, destroy-ing the docks, the railroad yard and —for a time — the economy. Maps and photographs at the museum show the catastrophe's effects;

across the street, the library pre-sents a slide show on the subject. Much of Seward was spared. Nu-merous buildings date from the turn of the century and can be viewed on a walking tour devised by the Chamber of Commerce. Maps are available at the Informa-.acne, a forme where brochures and advice are

The homes and commercial buildings on the tour are by no means architectural landmarks, but they evoke the state's pioneer days and some, like St. Peter's Episcopal Church, have a picturesque charm. The wooden building, completed in 1906, is noted for its altar painting,



in which the artist Jan Van Emple depicts the Resurrection as though t happened just around the corner Christ rises above the waters and snow-capped peaks of Seward; in the foreground, the local folks settlers and natives - gather around the tomb, with rapt expressions. To view this unsophisticated

but appealing work, ask at the In-

2000

formation Cache for the key to the

It is best to save these in-town activities for the rainy day that is bound to occur in this maritime climate, and head for the great outdoors when the clouds lift. Resurrection Bay is known for its plentiful supply of halibut, sea bass. snapper and salmon; the small-

boat harbor is home to a wide selection of charter boats.

The most prized catch in these waters is the silver salmon. Witness the derby that has been held for 32 years during the second week in August, and which brings thousands of sports fishing fans into town. Other enthusiasts who have their own special day are the runners, who gather each July 4th for the Mount Marathon race. Starting downtown, 200 men and women run to the top of a bleak 3,022-foot mountain that rises steeply behind the settled area while big crowds line the streets to cheer them on. For hikers, there are dozens of

Continued on page 9

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# **Breton-American**

two. They are pure Breton, and

their images on this town's

bright-colored dinnerware have

Quimper itself, capital of Fin-

made Quimper and its pottery famous round the world.

istère and quintessentially Bre-

ton, is as bright and colorful as its

pottery. There are fine old medi-

eval houses along the winding

lanes of its center, neat white

cottages on its green hillsides — and a quirky 12th-century gran-

ite cathedral, its not-quite-

straight nave adding a suitably

Celtic eccentricity to the scene.

Most important, here in this region where the land ends and

the sea gnaws remorselessly at its

rocky fringe, the Breton language still ornaments the mood. And

by Robert K. McCabe

UIMPER, France -There they stand, sev-en feet tall, glazed gazes intersecting at the door of the factory that has made them immortal. On the left, Le Petit Breton steadfast in his baggy pantaloons and widebrimmed hat; across from him ·La Petite Bretonne, his demure, aproned and lace-capped con-

There are those who argue that they are better symbols of France than the ever-gorgeous Marianne, or even that egregious rooster. Or Alphonse and Gas-





Le Petit Breton in his wide-brimmed hat; La Petite Bretonne, with her lace cap.

tle shop across from the cathewhat's across the English Channel and the Irish Sea. dral, books and newspapers in Even faces are different —
rounder and ruddier and cheerier Breton and the other Celtic tongues abound. Records and than the gloomy Gauls of the cassettes from the cousins over Hexagon. Food is simpler and the water in Scotland, Ireland

and Wales underscore the ties of the inevitable Breton crepes and cider are superb. So is seafood. blood and culture. Clothing? The deadening, homogenous Eurostyle, but even on weekdays in Finistère one occa-UT here, France proper (or improper) seems far away. Not so in Brittasionally can see the high, exquisite lace coifs worn proudly by ny's capital, Rennes, which is just women of pride. And on Sunanother prospering French indays, those coifs plus elaborate dustrial center. But as the roads Breton dresses and aprons roll west from Rennes, the real Brittany takes form: multi-statued steeples in villages spotted by more and more shop signs in

Breton, granite houses and shops

with a startling resemblance to

The men dress more soberiy. The broad-brimmed Breton hat and pantaloons in the style worn by Le Petit Breton are usually on view only in the city's museum. But LPB is nonetheless the symbol of Quimper in general and its pottery in particular, despite a secret he may or may not keep under that hat: The deeply Breton Faienceries de Quimper, situated here for almost 300 years, are now American-owned.

OT long ago, in the early 1980s, there was at least an even chance that LPB and the pottery factory he made famous might vanish forever. The faiencerie's ownership was bankrupt, the plant was shabby and no one seemed interested in keeping it going.

Enter Paul and Sarah Janssens, of Stonington, Connecticut. Paul Janssens, 58, Dutch-born, had merchandised Quimper ware in the United States since 1955. in the '70s the couple opened a shop they called Quimper Fa-ience in sleepy little Stonington and became the sole U.S. import-

Logically enough, the troubles of the Quimper factory con-cerned them mightily. In early 1983, when the plant was foundering, owner Jean-Yves Verlin-

Continued on page 9

### THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

# To Cross Atlantic by Ship, Try a 'Positioning Cruise'

by Roger Collis

KNOW about the QE2, but Atlantic nowadays without

Now that the Polish Ocean Lines as retired its venerable 36-year-Says Paul Mundy of Paul Mundy Atlantic regularly — between Southampton and New York — and then only from May to Octo-

of what the travel trade calls "posi-tioning cruises," when liners change position from a season in one cruise area to a season in another. Some of the finest cruise ships cross the Atlantic twice a year: in spring when they sail from the Caribbean or Central America to Europe, especially the Mediterranean, for summer cruising and in autumn when they return to warmer waters for the winter. These twice a year specials take from nine to 20 days; some sail direct or make one or two stops while others follow an elaborate itinerary that often changes from one voyage to

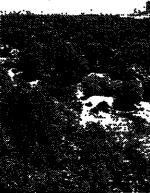
Finding a positioning cruise to suit your schedule may not be easy. Most ships stay in one area all year round (I counted just 12 eastbound and eight westbound sailings for 1988) and trans-Atlantic crossings are grouped in two periods: March to May and August to November. But they are worth seeking out. A 10-day cruise, including return by air, can cost about the same as a round-trip economy class ticket. And you may get a couple of hotel

For example, a nine-day croise from Fort Lauderdale, Florida, to Lisbon in April with flights (Lon-

> HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

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don-Miami and Lisbon-London) via the Panama Canal, Key West, starts at £1,596 per person, or Baltimore, New York, Halifax, about \$2,900. Or an 11-night cruise Southampton, arriving at Bremerfrom Naples (via Madeira) to San haven on July 6. Prices start at how else does one cross the Juan in November, which includes 11,030 Deutsche marks or about a flight from any U.S. gateway to \$6,525 (with a flight from Frank-London plus three nights hotel and furt to Balboa).

the convenience of the ship rather than the passengers. Daily rates
The answer is to take advantage
can be up to 50 percent less than a normal cruise. They're not necessarily booked up either. It's an unperceived bargain area. And in 1989 there'll be a better choice with up to six additional ships crossing the Atlantic each way."

> HERE are bargains to be had as well on the QE2 on its 25 sailings this year across the Atlantic. Its first crossing this year is eastbound (April 29-May 4) and the last, westbound (Oct. 15-20). An attractive deal is the company package. Round-trip prices for a double cabin and two For £1.519, you can sail one way (without pand fly the Concorde home. This is to £3,180. less than the cost of a one-way Concorde ticket (£1,770).

sau, Funchal (Madeira), Malaga, at say, Le Havre, en route from Ibiza and Cagliari. Prices, includ- North America. ing flights from London to Miami and Naples to London, start at tiable (such as fly/cruise packages)
£1,280 per person (double occuSays Bob Duffett at the Passenger

or its sister ship, the Sea Goddess 2. pensive; normal cruises in the gle-seating dining. Mediterranean and South America

operated by Hapag-Lloyd. On June ABC Passenger Shipping Guide.

One bargain is the 20-day Prima-

Slightly more upmarket are the two positioning cruises each way

Madeira has flow (including the flight out).

If you're looking for just a simple new Crown Odyssey, which comes Funchal, where low white build-into service in June. It sails from ings with red roofs climb part of the prices for a double cabin and two air tickets start at £1,345 per couple. This is only \$480 more than ple. This is only \$480 more than prices for the one-way voyage years ago, it had neither traffic (without plane) range from £1,380

So what's the had news? There isn't any really, except that all Cunard has four positioning prices I've quoted are per person cruises this year. On April 9 the double occupancy. And that you 650-passenger Vistafjord departs usually have to take an entire from Fort Lauderdale for a 14-day cruise. You can't, for example, emcruise to Naples — calling at Nas-bark or disembark from the Europa

Says Bob Duffett at the Passenger ancy).

Shipping Association (PSA) in If you are looking for the ulti-London, "Don't be afraid to make mate in luxury you might consider known what you require as op-sailing on Cunard's Sea Goddess 1 posed to what they are advertising. posed to what they are advertising. Most will sell the sea element These are more like private yachts only." According to Duffett, you than cruise liners. Each carries a can judge the class of a liner by the maximum of 116 passengers in 56 space/crew ratio per passenger. outside suites, with a crew of 80. "All ships, except for the QE2, are As you would expect they are ex- one class. But always look for sin-

Prices and deals vary even with cost around \$700 a day. However the same line so check with a cruise you can sample the good life on one agent: in the United States a memof their positioning cruises for less ber of CLIA (Cruise Lines International Association), in Britain a A larger but still luxurious cruise member of PSA. The best way to thip is the 600-passenger Europa, start searching is to look at the

# Madeira: A Vast Botanical Garden

by Barbara Bell

UNCHAL, Madeira -The dot that represents Madeira on world maps lies roughly at the level of Casablanca in the Atlantic Ocean, a half-inch or so off Morocco. Close inspection transforms the dot into a sunny, colorful little volcanic archipelago 340 miles from the African coast, composed of one main island called Madeira, high and green, another small sandier has retired its venerable 36-yearold Stefan Batory, Cunard's flagship, the Queen Elizabeth 2, is the
only passenger liner to cross the
Atlantic regularly — between

Says Paul Mundy of Paul Mundy
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of Paul Mundy chance to explore, and the more

offered by the Royal Viking Line.
For example, you can sail from Fort Landerdale on May 14 and F Madeira has flowers everywhere, arrive in Lisbon on June I (you call at San Juan, Barbados, the Canare that residents call the best in the ies, Cadiz and Casablanca). The world because it varies so little vessel is the Royal Viking Sea (500 (temperatures average 70 in sumengers). Prices are from £2,380 mer and 61 in winter), buses that twist so steeply up mountain roads that they traverse several vegetaway to cross the Atlantic, the Royal tion zones in a few minutes, and Cruise Lines offers a first-time large wicker baskets on runners to cruise to the United States on its slide back downhill in.

> lights nor parking meters. Progress has brought both, along with minor traffic jams and exhaust fumes, but those annoyances are offset by the natural beauty of the site and Funchal's historic buildings and spectacular gardens.

ADEJRA has been Portuguese since the days of Prince Henry the Navigator, who sent two lieutenants, João

ADEJRA has been Portugues is probably used more often in reference to the wine produced than to the island itself.

Bounties of climate and soil have Gonçalves Zarco and Tristão Vaz turned Madeira into a vast botani-Teixeira, on an expedition that cal garden where indigenous plants reached Porto Santo in 1418. Re- and flowers thrive alongside speturning the following year, the two cies introduced from distant contimen landed on a bigger island 25 nents. Bird of paradise, anthurium, miles to the southwest and named frangipani, bougainvillea, hibiscus it Ilha da Madeira, or island of and azaleas of all hues and many wood, for its thick forests. Theories types of orchid, cactus and palm abound about supposed earlier dis-coverers — possibly Phoenicians, a chal. Even in sparsely populated sixth-century Irish monk or a pair rural areas, tall blue and white lilies of shipwrecked English lovers — called agapanthus and enormous but there were no inhabitants when the Portuguese arrived. To clear the land for agriculture, they set fire to the dense forests. The island is said craftsmen weave into wickerwork. to have burned for seven years.

producing wealth, first in sugar natural rock swimming pools of the cane imported from Sicily, and little north coast town of Porto Mo-then in vines transplanted from niz Madeira feels extremely isolat-



Ships in the harbor at Câmara de Lobos.

Agriculture still accounts for about 30 percent of Madeira's wealth. Bananas are the No. 1 export, and avocados, passion fruit and guavas are grown in quantity.

Around the world, the name Ma-

To the traveler watching the sun Drastic as that sounds, the ash-rise beyond the hazy outline of the enriched volcanic soil was soon Desertas Islands or set behind the

Crete that produced sweet grapes ed despite several flights daily be-and a strong, distinctive wine. ed despite several flights daily be-tween Lisbon and other European also kept it worth exploring fully, preserving the character of individcities and Santa Catarina Airport, 14 miles from Funchal, and cruise ships that dock periodically in Funchal harbor and crowd it for the gigantic fireworks display that lights up the bay each New Year's

> VEN European newspapers arrive a day after publication, but events in the outside world tend to lose relevance to residents. Madeirans have joined the European Community, but villagers still take pains to carpet point at Eira do Serrado. streets with fresh flowers for exuberant religious processions and island laborers cling to tradition by wearing heavy knit caps with earflaps and pompons as they surface they are overlooking the landscape roads and plow fields through the from the air.

Although 300,000 tourists a year, majority of them from Britain, fly to Madeira to bask in the sun on package tours, geographic limita-tions have delayed the arrival of real mass tourism.

International travelers have been turning up on Madeira for centuries. Christopher Columbus, for example, not only visited 15 years

on Madeira was Sir Winston Churchill, whose name is still invoked and fishermen's cottages, Churchill painted the scene repeatedly. He is commemorated by the Winston striking newer landmark is the ca Churchill Snack Bar and a plaque in the slightly smelly, more devel-Niemeyer, architect of Brasilia. if he were painting today.

long, Madeira is so mountainous Convent, up a steep hill and conthat to explore it fully by car takes taining the Gothic tomb of Zarco Barbara Bell, who lives in Paris, several days. The rough terrain has in an extravagantly tiled church, wrote this for The New York Times.

preserving the character of individ-ual villages. Camacha excels at folk dancing and wickerwork, for example, while Santana boasts multicolored wooden houses with steeply pointed thatched roofs and corn that is hung in trees to dry. Curral das Freiras, named for nuns who supposedly hid there long ago as pirates looted their convent in Funchal, lies so deep in a green valley ringed by the remains of ancient volcanos that most of its houses are mere white flecks to visitors who peer down on them from a view

Sweeping panoramas of mountains and seacoasts continually surprise travelers on Madeira, who are often startled by the sensation that

LTHOUGH few serious acci-A dents are reported, drivers who suffer from vertigo are warned that they should not consider renting cars on Madeira. People who fear heights may even be uncomfortable on the excursion

buses that crisscross the island. Several peculiar forms of transportation evolved on Madeira over the centuries: the hammock, the ox before discovering America, but the centuries: the hammock, the ox also married a Madeiran woman, Filipa Moniz, daughter of the gov-recline in a shaded cloth hammock ernor of Porto Santo. Visitors are suspended from a long bamboo still shown a little white house pole and be carried by two whitewhere the couple is said to have suited gentlemen to see Madeira's lived and had a son, and a seated sights must have been rather idvistatue of Columbus overlooks the lic. Unfortunately, this mode of harbor of Funchal from Santa Ca-transport is confined today to post-four-foot-long espada fish, a star-

white pebbles inlaid to form elabogastronomic specialty. daily by tour guides in the fishing village west of Funchal called Camara de Lôbos. Charmed by a harbor full of brightly colored boats with volcanic stone, was Portugal's with volcanic stone, was Portugal's first cathedral built overseas. A striking newer landmark is the casi-

Only 13 miles wide and 35 miles of the sugar trade; Santa Clara Lôbos.

and the nearby Quinta das Cruzes, Zarco's own villa, now a museum of decorative art. The Quinta das Cruzes is set in a botanical garden where the visitor can wander among palm trees, orchids, two freestanding Manueline window frames, cactus, ferns and a collection of tombstones. Extravagant gardens are plentiful in Funchat, lush and brightly flowering with quiet paths, benches and fountains and tiny lizards that dart by the dozens into rock walls at a visitor's

approach.

To comprehend the bounty of the island's rich soil and its deep clear seas, visit Funchal's many market on the Praça dos Lavardores. Beginning early in the more ing elderly women in traditional red flower seller costume set any vites of count daisies and freshly car. piles of giant daisies and freshly cu stems of bird of paradise. Beyond them, sunshine floods over striped umbrellas and vivid pink, flowering trees in an open courtyard througed with shoppers and crowd-ed with stands piled high with mangoes, figs, bananas, onions, avoca-dos, melons and bright red peppers, an abundance that sprawls up stairways and onto a

Through a doorway at the back of the courtyard, the visitor steps into a wet and shining world in tones of gray, black and silver, the fish market. Corpulent lishmongers slice enormous slabs off whole tuna as rubber-booted workers fling onto rough tables stacks of tlingly ugly creature also called the where strollers walk on black and lasty white flesh that is an island

econd floor overlooking the lively

zon off Funchal, giving the impres-sion that there is an inhabited shoreline in an area where the Afno, constructed in 1979 by Oscar Niemeyer, architect of Brasilia. oped Câmara de Lôbos. Some guidebooks archly suggest that he might choose to bypass the village if he were painting today.

Also of interest to visitors are the must ble, brightly painted boats are ont there to fish all night for the espada, then return before dawn to works that came to Madeira as part

### **RESTAURANTS**

# A Visit to the Old Lady

ARIS — On a recent morning, while dancing about Adrienne Biasin's minuscule closet of a kitchen to keep out of her hair, I bistro cooking. The sturdy 66-yearold cook was working alone, jug-gling half a dozen tasks. The meats

PATRICIA WELLS

for the pot-au-feu simmered on the stove as a fresh pineapple flan was slipped into the electric wall oven and the telephone rang in Chez la Vieille's tiny dining room across the hall. Rather than chaos, there was a strong sense of calm.

For with cuisine bonne femme,

simple French home cooking, a minute here or there doesn't make much difference. Recipes are blueprints, not edicts to be followed to the last grain of salt. Adrienne Biasin has been an in-

stitution since the 1940s. Her cuisine typifies that of the old neighborhood of Les Halles, the central food market that was moved from the heart of Paris in 1969.

HE began work as a waitress at the age of 20 in an all-night Les Halles bistro. As she was the youngest in the dining room, everyone called her the old lady — la vieille. The name stuck, and when she opened her own place nearby in 1958, she called it Chez la Vieille.

Her eyes almost tear up when she talks of the old days, when she went to work at 11 at night, and stayed with it until 11 in the morning. merchants would come in with cook it up for them. People are a lot then, and drank until daylight."

Like so many other family-run restaurants, Chez la Vieille is a world of its own, operated a bit by whim, by mood, according to its own rules. Twenty, maybe 25 diners are served at Chez la Vicille each day, at lunch only.

Recipes are blueprints, not edicts to be followed to the last grain of salt.

If Adrienne doesn't like your tone of voice, if you call as things are boiling over and the chocolate cake is about to burn, you won't get

People say that Adrienne has a "mauvais caractère," that she is touchy and a bit of a grump. Adrienne will agree. Her frowns and grimaces could make a ferocious dog tremble. But beneath a rather stiff, headmistress-like exterior, she

is gentle as a lamb.

But people come to bistros like
Adrienne's to be told what to do. what to eat and what not to eat. If she knows you are on a diet (or by looking at you, thinks you ought to be), she won't feed you veal kidneys service.

"It was marvelous," she recalls. or calf's liver, even if you beg. She "You got to live twice each day. When the market closed, all the There is no written menu, for Adrienne, with motherly prerogatheir produce and meat, and we'd tive, cooks whatever she feels like preparing that day. But whether it's pot-au-feu, or a sauté of lamb, rafa-touille or tomates farcies, her customers know for certain that they

will be well fed. Generosity is a bistro trademark, and Adrienne's is no exception. Here, a medley of courses parades past the table, served up family-style out of huge white crockery bowls and terrines. Silvery herbing tossed with onions, oil and herbis, a full-flavored terrine of chicken livers served with crisp baguettes and puckery comichons: those gardenfresh tomatoes stuffed with herbs,

sausage and ham. There is plenty of everything and plenty for everyone. Adrienne's clientele is made up of regulars, an international mix of businessmen, French publishers, the local press and entertainers. Men make up the bulk of the clients in the tiny rooms on two disferent levels - and Adnesse seems to like it this way. There is one customer who has come for lunch every day for 25 years. At the end of each month, his accountant comes to pay the bill, and sip a glass of mid-morning Champagne with Adrienne as she shuttles between her closet-kitchen and the tidy dining room.

Chez la Vieille, 37 Rue de l'Afbre & Sec. Paris 1; tel: 42.60.15.78. Linch only. Closed Saturday, Sunday and August. No credit cards. About 200 francs a person, including wine and



City and Code \_\_\_\_\_

# TRAVEL

# **Breton**

Continued from page 7

gue came to the United States seeking a significant increase in orders from his U.S. outlet to tide his firm over. But he couldn't salvage the firm. In April, he declared bankruptcy. Next, in an action some workers viewed very dimly, he reopened, rehiring only 150 of the 267 employees. That ignited a strike, and three months later Verlingue declared bankruptcy again, this time for good.

Back in Stonington, which is something less than a world financial capital, the increasingly anxious Janssens phoned Quimper almost daily in an attempt to keep in touch. "We began talking about buying the plant the night we heard it had closed for the second time." Paul Janssens remembers. That evening, over a drink, they convinced themselves it was a good idea. "But." he said, "it took us another five weeks to convince Verlingue that we were serious.

In long-gone days.

cultural Show in Paris.

named Jean-Baptiste Bousquet arrived from

southern France and went into trade. His

enterprise blossomed: It remained in the

family until 1917. But there were slow peri-

ods along the way, and it was only in 1876

that Quimper ware began to be known out-

side Brittany. That was the year that what

had by then become known as the Grande

Maison HB (for Hubaudiere-Bousquet) was drawn into participation in a major exhibi-tion of Breton pottery for the national Agri-

From that point on, Quimper ware in

general, and HB in particular, became the

dominant Breton marque. Its ownership went through changes, as did its rivals, but

the HB trademark never lost its luster. In

1968, HB swallowed its main rival, Henriot

Pottery, and became Faienceries de Quim-

a great deal of surgery was needed quickly.

Their first priority was a carefully ordered

rehiring of top workers, accompanied by renovation of the sadly neglected factory.

Next came a step-by-step installation of new equipment. First came two kilns, cost-

ing a total of one million francs. Next was

new plate-forming machinery, followed by a

third kiln. So far, Marest said, "we have

spent about five million francs on new heavy

thoughtfully. The Janssens in 1984 interviewed all employees of the old firm who

were interested in returning, and from more than 200 of them selected 59. Now, there are

More than a third of the employees (35, to be precise) are artists, the Bretons who give

Quimper ware its individual charm. Though

they must follow general patterns as they

stick, individual innovation is encouraged.

No Quimper item is an exact replica of another. As Marest puts it, "We are on the frontier between art and handicraft."

Motifs vary, but not much. The best liked patterns are still those that employ La Petite

Bretonne and her mate, though flower pat-

terns grow more popular every year. When Janssens took over, he moved swiftly to

rationalize product lines, trimming the as-

sortment of products sharply. Prices rose,

but only slowly. For example, a dinner plate sells for 264 francs, a serving platter for 871 francs and a soup tureen with accompanying

The company has begun producing a line of ovenware, in traditional patterns, that is

moving well, and is working hard to develop

a slightly sturdier texture to its wares in an

attempt to cut back an unhappy habit of

still lurk in the factory museum and in the

attic, where there are thousands of molds

that once produced a wonderful mixture of

kitsch and craziness. In its attempts to grab

the leading edges of a hundred different

styles, designers went from beach-shop trash

to fake oriental to art deco to impressionism

to cubism almost, it seems in retrospect,

stopped work. One major project is the de-

sign for a monument to be presented to the city of Quimper, as part of the firm's tricen-tennial celebrations in 1990. The theme is a

secret. But no one is betting against the idea of bright faience statues of Le Petit Breton

and La Petite Bretonne, who have represent-

ed Quimper so well over the years.

Designers today have by no means

without pausing for breath.

paint each plate, bowl, pitcher and candle

95, two-thirds women

platter 948 francs.

chipping easily.

The work force has been rebuilt just as

When Paul and Sarah Janssens took over,

After several flying visits to Quimper, they got their message across to all concerned, including the French bankruptcy court. They gave Janssens a green light. He plunked down the required \$65,000 deposit. went back to the United States and rounded up 25 investors and the required \$475,000.

For the first three years, thanks to start-up allowances from the French government, the company did well. In 1984, the year the U.S. investors took over, profits were 546,000 francs (a bit less than \$60,000 at the time) on sales of 11.2 million francs. A year later, sales went to 15 million, then in 1986 to 15.1 million, while profits went from 2.6 to 2.9

But in 1987, though sales hit 15.5 million, profits were nil. That was the year the reality factor bit. Michel Marest, director general, put it this way in a recent interview: "The 100 percent tax exemption simply ran out." In other words, in 1987 the new company began paying its taxes for the first time. In addition, a special governmental subsidy of 700,000 francs expired — as did a special museum subvention of 150,000 francs.

That's not all. Speaking in the firm's austere Quimper offices, Marest pointed out



A Quimper coffee pot.

that both 1986 and 1987 were poor years for tourism in France. A rash of terrorist incidents scared off visitors from abroad, and the weather was deplorable. Chilly summer rains in Finistère always hurt business, mostly because, as Marest points out, about 65 percent of the firm's sales are in Brittany's

This year, Janssens and Marest agreed, the picture should brighten. One sales booster should be the opening May 1 of a "second choice" shop at the factory, from which notquite-ready-for-prime-line wares will be through retail shops in Brittany and the new Paris showcase. A new mail order campaign is expected to increase sales in France.

Logically enough, emphasis is shifting to sales in Europe. Because of the weaker dollar, profits on U.S. sales aren't what they used to be, though U.S. sales are up 50 percent so far this year. Increasing sales on this side of the Atlantic would give the balance sheet more glow. The company already is planning its Euromarket strategies in 1992, when European tariff barriers crum-ble Already, Janssens is selling to Harrods, Liberty, Fortnum & Mason and other stores in Britain, Norway and West Germany, and in Japan and Australia.

Quimper's pottery industry traces its roots back to 1690, when a journeyman potter

# Writer's Roots in Dreamlike Guilin

The river forms a green gauze belt, the mountains are like jade hairpins. - Han Yu, a Tang dynasty poet

by Leslie Li

UILIN, China — My visit was timed with the flowering of the osmanthus trees. So when I arrived in Guilin on a moonless night in early October after a one-hour flight from Hong Kong, I smelled the city of my forebears before I saw it. Even as I stepped off the plane, the pervasive sweet-orange scent made me shut my eyes both in reverie and in anticipation of what daylight would bring. The next morning, and every morning thereafter, I threw open my bedroom window to intoxicate myself, first with the delicate fragrance that suggested that I was in the Forest of Osmanthus Trees, as Guilin is translated, then with the unearthly scenery that convinced me that I was.

I was staying in my grandmother's house, dignified half-timbered two-story brick and stucco house that she had built in 1941 as a wedding present for my parents. Around the house ran a high, thick wall into which was built a row of small rooms that tradi-tionally had no place in a Chinese house: a storage room for coal, a privy, a washroom, a kitchen and a larder. With the advent of modern plumbing, two bathrooms were in-stalled inside the house, and my grandmoth-er's home had the distinction of being the first in Guilin to possess Western-style toi-

Above and beyond the wall lay Guilin's totally improbable, impetuous mountains, some of them right in the middle of the city. I could see two of them from my bedroom terrace: To the left, Folded Brocade Mountain rose in layers of soft greens, grays and violets; to the right, set on the river bank, the straight, proud shaft of Wave Restraining Hill was more than sufficient to contain the tranquil Li River, almost at a standstill now that it was the dry season.

As I was a member of the four generations of Lis who lived under my grandmother's roof, there was always a cousin, aunt or uncle to accompany me up to some of the more famous immestone towers thrust up from their seabed 300 million years ago and carved to their present-day configurations by centuries of erosion.

From its pergola-topped summit. Guilin's shan-shui — its otherworldly mountains, lakes and rivers - seemed straight out of a Chinese landscape painting. Scores of rocky crags and peaks soar straight up without warning from the verdant plain. The jadegreen Li River meanders among them, dotted with rickety houseboats and the narrow bamboo rafts of fishermen using cormorants rather than nets to catch fish, looking like floating matchsticks from such a height. Gardens, walkways and pergolas embroider the edges of Banyan and Fir lakes, all rea-sons why Guilin has for centuries been the destination of Chinese painter-poets in quest of immortalizing on silk, paper or stone the

fragment of eternity" to be found here. Based on its dreamlike karst scenery, an abundance of myths and legends have grown up over Guilin's 2,000-year history, examples of which my cousin took pleasure in pointing out. Brooding yet indomitable, Old Man Hill sat facing away from the city in the direction of the sea awaiting the return of direction of the sea, awaiting the return of his unfilial son. Piercing Rock's gaping hole was the result of a general's arrow shot in a contest of strength that re-established the allegiance of a rebellious tribe to the emperor. A kindly elephant who deserted the emfields during a time of famine dipped his trunk into the Li River to quench his thirst and is commemorated as Elephant Trunk Hill. I climbed Elephant Trunk Hill alone one morning, passing by the small Buddhist reliquary tower on its summit, the hilt of the sword thrust into the elephant's neck by a vengeful general. Taken altogether, the mountains of Guilin, one of China's major tourist cities, were once stones carried from central China by conscripted laborers to fill up the South China Sea. The laborers got only as far as Guilin, and the "stones" have

Guilin's importance as a commercial and cultural center began in 214 B.C., when the

ty it is a landscape unique to Guilin.

remained here ever since, making Guilin the epitome of Chinese landscape when in reali-

first Qin emperor built the nearby Lin Canal
—one of the longest canals in the world and used today as an irrigation aqueduct - to connect the Yangtze and the Pearl rivers, thereby establishing a north-south route for military transport and trade. From the Ming Dynasty (A.D. 1368-1644) to the 1950s, Guilin served as the capital of Guangxi Province, which, in southwestern China, was far from Beijing's administrative authority and cultural influence. Headquarters of an American Air Force unit in World War II.
Guilin was described by Theodore White, then a foreign correspondent, as "the most lovable and abandoned city in the Orient. For intellectual Americans there was always good conversation; for Americans of a more earthly sort there were women."

For most of its history, Guangxi has been known for four things: its extreme poverty, its aversion to authority, the quality of its fighting men and as a way station for opium shipments passing from India to neighboring Guangdong Province. Given the rebellious nature of Guangai, it is not surprising that the Taiping Rebellion, which hastened the downfall of the decadent Qing Dynasty, began here, nor that the Northern Expedition, which my grandfather helped lead, had its

starting point in the then capital of Guilin. Even after the success of the Northern Expedition, which ostensibly stamped out warlordism and unified the nation, Guangxi, dissatisfied with the policies of Chiang's Kuomintang government, threatened more than once to secede. Even today the independent-minded province, a great many of whose inhabitants are members of several ethnic minorities, the largest of which is the Zhuang, is officially known as the Guangxi-Zhuang Autonomous Region.

F Guilin's shan-shui as seen from its mountaintops seems straight out of a Landscape painting, by riverboat it is a slowly unfurling horizontal scroll. The Li River cruise starts in Guilin and wends its way to Yangshuo, 50 miles (80 kilometers) downstream. Because it was the dry season, our boat didn't dock under Elephant Trunk Hill, the usual site, but at Yangdi, an hour away by bus. Here, where the hillocks resemble the horns of a goat, we threaded our way past vendors on the shore selling Mao caps and coolie hats, pomelos and panda bear pins, then past those on the river, their slender rafts loaded down with little bags of mandarin oranges or woven bamboo hand-

bags, to reach our awaiting vessel.

Once we had weighed anchor, river life flowed past like scenes from time gone by. Tiny villages of several houses apiece dotted the shoreline at distant intervals. Green Lotus Peak announced our arrival in Yang-shuo. Evidence of "spiritual pollution" abounded, Joanne's, a restaurant whose sign was written in English, invited us to try their "best Irish coffee." But the most interesting sign in our wanderings through Yangshuo, and certainly the most beautiful, was the single bold Chinese character emblazoned onto the side of a cliff: dai, which can mean many things, including bring and wear. Chinese calligraphy is abstract painting, composed of structure, composition, rhythm, movement and balance and requiring of the



The Li River at Yangshuo.

calligrapher both tranquillity of mind and spontaneity of execution. Some say the dai of Yangshuo comprises eight strokes; some say as many as 14. No one knows who put it there, or when,

But it is not from Guilin's unearthly peaks or on the Li River's blue-green waters that one gathers a sense of the region or comes to feel the city's rhythm, but on the streets of the city. One morning at dawn, I walked along the Li River Promenade on my way to watch Guilin's elders practice tai chi in the small acacia-shaded park midway up Wave Restraining Hill. In the still-blue light of early morning, Guilin was alive with other forms of athleticism: people jogging, playing badminton, pedaling bicycles or huge tricycles that pulled wagonloads of people, produce, coal, bamboo or scrap iron. The trickle of cyclists became a steady stream as I entered the campus of Guangxi Teachers College, which in the 14th century was the

palace of the emperor's nephew. In the center of the campus, in the center of town, solitary Single Beauty Peak rose 306 knee-bending steps above Guilin, offering the sheerest climb, highest point, broadest and, after Folded Brocade Mountain, most

breathtaking view. By midmorning I found myself on Zhongshan Street, the main thoroughfare and shopping street, where I bought a stone seal incised with my Chinese name. Still following the bicycle traffic, I crossed Floral Bridge, the tile-roofed and many-arched Song Dynasty beauty that leads to Seven Star Park Inside the park are caves whose walls are lined with stelae that look like stone newspapers but really are poems carved in rock by visitors, dynastic and contemporary, inspired by Guilin's beauty. Deeper inside Seven Star Cave, sta-lactites and stalagmites re-enact the drama of Guilin's karst scenery above. The theatrical effect of colored lights "coaching" the rock formations to appear to be what they already resembled seemed melodramatic, besides robbing the imagination of a different interpretation. The same was true for Reed Flute Cave, outside Guilin. According to legend, this technicolored grotto is a fragment of a heavenly crystal palace built at the beginning of time and hidden so that mortal eyes might one day gaze on it.

Leslie Lin, a writer who lives in New York, wrote this for The New York Times.

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# Finding 'Real Alaska' Continued from page 7

to explore the sheltered bay. Most visitors opt for the 12-mile drive to Exit Glacier, the most accessible portion of Kenai Fjords National Park. Leaving the car in a parking lot half a mile from the base of the glacier, visitors stroll along a rocky trail and then clamber up to where they can run their hand along the oversized picture windows, or outice. Along the access trail, vistas of the immense white-blue highway plunging downward take away words and breath. Up close, al though it's easier to gauge the gla-cier's true size, the ice resembles

styrofoam streaked with brown.

ARK rangers offer guided hikes and nature walks on summer weekends. The hours vary, and can be checked beforehand at park headquarters in Seward, near the small-boat harbor. It's possible to take a longer, more demanding hike to the Harding ice field, the source of Exit and 35 other glaciers. The trail is marked 3½ miles — that's as the goat climbs. Visitors are advised to allow the entire day, due to the steep and often slippery terrain. Panoramas are described as breathtaking; bears and mountain goats are a common sight. Rangers recommend the excursion only for those with enough experience and

· For a safe, comfortable yet unforgettable way to explore the park at least its coastline —a daylong boat tour is a nearly perfect answer. Several companies offer such exgursions. Early one cloudy morning in mid-August, my husband and I boarded the 75-foot Kenai Fjords docked in the colorful, bustling small-boat harbor. Above a mixed armada of sailboats, fishing craft and cabin cruisers loomed the

During the half hour or so that it took to await the inevitable stragglers, we walked around our craft, one of two built in Seattle for the company. A small, efficient galley dispensed tea and coffee and, later, lunch. Seats for some 90 passengers were available either inside, next to aide, on the upper and lower decks.

We opted for the open air. The captain was Pam Oldow.

trails to choose from in the area. mountains, still clad in morning Kayaks and sailboats can be rented, mist. founder and co-owner of the line. myriad sea birds with melodious She told us at the outset not to names like murrelet, guillemot, kitworry about the weather. A cloudy day was best for viewing wildlife. she maintained. Ten minutes after casting off we cruised within feet of a bald eagle perched atop a rock in perfect profile. A few minutes later a sea otter swam by on his back, eating a crab for breakfast, and then a silver salmon leaped gracefully out of the sea. It was a preview of what the day would bring: har-bor seals, dolphins, sea lions; a

Sea lions on Beehive Island.

names like murrelet, guillemot, kittiwake and auklet; a world of puffins, both tufted and horned. Only the elusive whale defied our incantations, but nobody complained.

Our skipper commented on birds, mammals, glaciers, flowers, sea and mountains. Over the loudspeaker, her voice sank to a near whisper when we closed in on a rookery, rose sternly as we pro-ceeded into a bay with a garland of "Keep the bow clear!" she barked, as several passengers came forward with their cameras. "You'll

get your pictures later. I've got to see the ice fragments, or we'll end up like another Titanic."
We stopped for lunch in front of Holgate Glacier, one of three in Aialik Bay that reach all the way to the sea - tidewater glaciers. "Holgate was real busy last night." Pam explained, pointing to what she called "baby bergs" dotting the water. The glacier was still busy at midday. Every so often, the boom of falling ice would break the stillness. Then a tall jet of water would explode up from the sea next to the glacier. From our mooring. Holgate was a crenelated blue mass streaked with two dark morains.

were visible in the ice. Some distance away, six kayaks made their way across the bay. boats and passengers all clad in yellow. A crew member said that several times a week kayakers and their equipment were dropped off on a small beach within sight of the glacier, to be picked up one or two days later - a wilderness experience, to be sure.

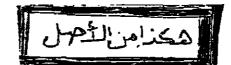
Waterfalls and rivulets descended

along its edges; tunnels and caves

Alberta Eiseman, a writer who lives in Connecticut, wrote this for The New York Times.

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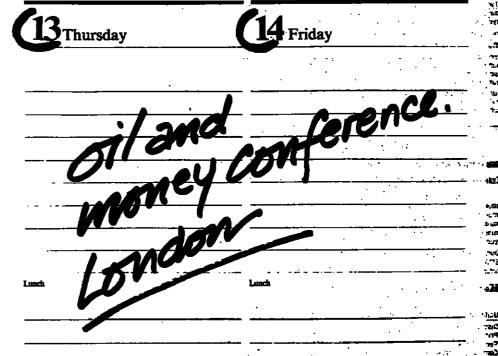
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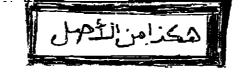


Note these dates in your calendar now!

The ninth annual International Herald Tribune/The Oil Daily "Oil and Money" conference will be held at the Inter-Continental Hotel in London on October 13 and 14, 1988.

We will be gathering together an outstanding group of energy, financial and government leaders to address the conference.

For full details, please contact Jenni Bielenberg, International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 63 Long Acre, WC2E 9JH. Telephone: (441) 379 4302 or telex 262009.



RIDAY, MARCH 25, 1988

### **WALL STREET WATCH**

# **Halcyon Days Expected** For Generic Drug Field

By PHILLIP H. WIGGINS

Few YORK — The generic drug business has turned stronger, reflecting several trends that could carry its \$4 billion in annual U.S. sales past \$11 billion by the mid-1990s. The engines of the expansion, experts say, are the growing consumer acceptance of substitutes for brand names; a wave of opportunities stemming from the expirations of patents on most of the top 100 prescription medicines, and the expected passage of a bill in Congress that could mandate the use of generic pharmaccuticals for Medicare patients.

In 1988 alone, drug products with current annual sales of \$300 million are expected to come off patent, and analysts said that figure should increase to \$800 million in 1989. Generic drugs

figure should increase to \$800 million in 1989. Generic drugs

Product and

intense.

pricing competition

has been especially

currently account for 20 per-cent of the drug market twice their share a decade ago - and analysts expect that to stiden to 35 percent by the

The generic industry has its problems, however. Product and pricing competition, especially for makers of injectable

medications and drugs in capsule and tablet form, has been especially intense. And the cycle of profits from generics averages only 6 to 12 months before profit margins are squeezed by

AL Laboratories, based in Fort Lee, New Jersey, reported earnings of 73 cents a share in 1987, up from 61 cents in 1986. Michael Harshbarger, an analyst at Hayes & Griffith Inc. in Chicago, said he expected 1988 results to reach 85 cents a share. Other generic-drug makers likely to profit in the coming months include Biocraft Laboratories, Barr Laboratories, Bolar Pharmaceutical Co. and Par Pharmaceutical.

Biocraft, based in Elmwood Park, New Jersey, is a leading maker of tablet-form antibiotics and has a 15 percent to 20 percent share of the market for all penicillin and synthetic penicillin products made in the United States. Those products generate about 60 percent of its revenues.

ARR is a favorite of Jerry Trepell of Swergold, Chefitz & Sinsabaugh Inc. in New York, although the small number of shares available makes its stock difficult to buy. Barr, based in Northvale, New Jersey, is attempting to enter the liquid drug market with pedioziole, a pediatric antibiotic, for which it is seeking the approval of the Food and Drug Administration.

In its fiscal year 1987, Barr earned 64 cents a share on sales of \$60 million. That was up from 59 cents a share, on sales of \$43.3

- Results for the first six months of this year were depressed by production declines resulting from construction of a new plant, and Mr. Trepell says earnings for the year probably will be held

to between 55 and 60 cents a share.

Bolar, which is based in Copiague, New York, specializes in the manufacture of complex compounds. It is broadening its scope Stuart Levine, who recently initiated coverage of Bolar for

Gruntal & Co., says he expects Bolar earnings to rise to \$1.30 a share in 1988 from 91 cents in 1987. Also recommended by Mr. Jevine as a "buy" is the stock of Par Pharmaceutical Inc., a New

Among the generic drug companies having difficulties are Duramed Pharmaceuticals Inc., of Cincinnati; Lymphonaed Inc. of Rosemont, Illinois, and Mylan Laboratories Inc. of Pitisburgh. Duramed has had manufacturing problems with its prescrip-fion line of conjugated estrogen tablets. Lyphomed Inc. has been investigated by the FDA for its manufacturing practices, and Mylan's results have been flat because it has been unable to duplicate the success of Maxizide, its drug for hypertension.

# **Thrifts** In U.S. Post Loss

\$6.8 Billion Sets Record for Year

United Press International WASHINGTON - Savings and loan institutions had a quarterly loss of \$3.2 billion, the U.S. government said Thursday, creating a record \$6.8 billion loss for the year, The Federal Home Loan Bank Board, which regulates the savings and loan industry, said the losses were concentrated in Texas and

other Southwestern states. The 1987 loss contrasted with 1986 earnings of \$132 million. It was the deepest decline in earnings since savings institutions lost \$4.6 billion in 1981.

The board said that savines and loans in Texas and other South-western states had been hurt badly by the collapse of oil prices, but that two-thirds of the industry in other regions, had \$1.3 billion in carnings in the fourth quarter and \$6.6 billion in earnings for the year.

James Barth, the board's chief economist, said, "Thrifts reported positive net operating income for 1987, but net nonoperating losses, including those on the sale of assets and provisions for loan losses, continued to be the main source of

"Clearly," he said, "the many are being pulled by the few, as thrift losses in the fourth quarter continued to be concentrated."

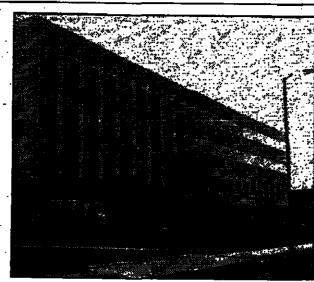
Only 20 thrifts, most in the Southwest, accounted for \$2.1 bil-tion in losses, he said.

The board has announced a consolidation program, called the Southwest Plan, to try to resolve problems of ailing thrifts. The 345 thrifts that are insolvent

lost \$3.2 billion in the fourth quarter and \$9.5 billion for the year. Unprofitable thrifts, most of them still solvent, reported losses of \$4.5 billion for the fourth quar-

ter with 1987 losses at \$13.4 billion. Over all, there was a decrease in the annualized return on assets of the thrift industry from minus .60 percent in the third quarter to minus 1.02 percent in the fourth. The salized return for all thrifts in





Brian Beazer, chairman of the fast-growing Beazer PLC, and company beadquarters in Bath.

# U.K.'s Beazer Expands Explosively Construction Company Now Aims for U.S. Connection

By Steve Lohr New York Times Service

LONDON - A quiet, self-styled "colorless character" whose idea of a good time is reading theology, Brian Beazer seems a bit miscast as the chairman of one of Britain's fastest-growing companies, Beazer PLC. Since 1983, this construction and building-materials concern has expanded 15-fold to become a \$2 billion-a-year enterprise, mainly through an extremely aggressive acquisi-

Mr. Beazer, 53, is a six-day-a-week, 14-hour-aday worker, renowned for the exhaustive research he does on the companies he wants to buy. Typically, according to one of his financial advisers, he cally, according to one of his financial advisers, he will show up at the acquired company's headquarters at 7 A.M. one morning shortly after the deal is completed with a detailed game plan in hand, including who goes and who stays.

"Beazer won't rest until he's put together one of the biggest construction firms in the world," said

Anthony Williams, an analyst at Phillips & Drew,

a London brokerage house.

Today, the key step in Beazer PLC's global drive is Koppers Co., a Pittsburgh-based building-materials concern. Three weeks ago, a group lead by Beazer launched an unsolicited \$1.27 billion bid for Koppers, which rejected the offer. Last week-end Beazer increased its offer from \$45 a share to \$56 a share, or nearly \$1.6 billion. And Wednesday night, after Koppers said it had arranged to borrow more than \$1 billion for a defense war chest Beazer announced that it would raise its cash offer

The proposed Koppers takeover has worried some fund managers in the City of London financal district, who say that Beazer's torrid growth pace is too risky. Indeed, since Beazer launched its initial bid for Koppers in early March, its stock price has dropped 14 percent to 177 pence, or \$3.24 a share, as some investors bailed out. Mr. Beazer became chairman in 1983 upon the

death of his father, Cyril, a stonemason who built the company doing postwar restoration work of classic buildings in Bath. Clearly Mr. Beazer has transformed the corporation bearing his name. Some investors who have sold their shares think he is overly ambitious.

"The growth is so fast that it worries me," said an institutional investor, who recently sold some of his company's Beazer holdings. "And Koppers represents a huge further move, funded by debt." In a complex financial package, the cash offer is being made through a group, called BNS Inc., led by Beazer but with its two investment banks, earson Lehman Hutton Inc. and County NatWest Ltd., also taking an equity stake. In addition, a syndicate of commercial banks, led by Citbank of New York, is providing loans to help

The investment banks describe their financial assistance role as primarily "bridge linancing,"
which means they will eventually sell their stake in BNS to Beazer. For Beazer, the advantage of the arrangement is that is allows the company to fund a major acquisition without issuing new shares. And because BNS is a separate entity, whose financial obligations are not on Beazer's balance

sheet, the British company can proceed without directly assuming a huge debt burden.

For its part, Koppers is struggling to escape Beazer's unwelcome embrace. There were rumors that other British bidders, notably Hanson PLC and Redland PLC, might come in as "white knights" to buy Koppers, but neither has yet shown any inclination to jump into the fray.

Without rival suitors, Koppers has said it is

considering a recapitalization program — essentially buying stockholder loyalty by borrowing heavily to make a large one-time dividend payout. It disclosed that it had arranged to borrow \$1.13 billion from its banks and would add another \$600

See BEAZER, Page 16

# Microchip Pact **Broke Rules, GATT Unit Says**

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispotches BRUSSELS — A panel of the General Agreement on Tariffs and ton K. Yeutter, said that the ruling Trade has ruled that Japan's agreement with the United States to maintain high prices for its exports of microchips broke the rules of the trade organization, the European

Community said Thursday,
But the GATT panel ruled that there was not enough evidence to support another EC complaint against the 1986 agreement be-

tween Washington and Tokyo.
The EC's Executive Commission said in a statement Thursday that the findings of the panel, set up at the community's request, had been circulated to the parties involved. "We expect the GATT Council

to adopt the panel's conclusion on May 4," the EC external relations commissioner, Willy De Clercq, said, "We hope that Japan will quickly implement fully the panel's conclusions and end the system of fixing prices."

The 1986 agreement settled a long dispute over U.S. charges that Japanese companies were dumping microchips — the semiconducting circuits in computers and most modern electronic goods — at un-fairly low prices on the U.S. mar-

The community charged that the agreement broke GATT rules because keeping Japanese export prices high improved the competitive position of U.S. microchip experience of the competitive position of U.S. microchip experience of the competitive position of U.S. microchip experience of the community porters and raised the costs for EC users of such products.

The 12 EC nations import 60 percent of the semiconductors they use, of which 24 percent come from the United States and 11 percent ports for 1985 was put at \$2.7 billion.

Separately, an EC commission spokesman said the GATT decision did not alter anti-dumping measures taken last year by the community against certain types of

EC exports in the field were \$1.25 billion in 1985. The main European producers are Philips NV of the Netherlands, Siemens AG of West Germany and Thomthe U.S. trade representative. Claywill not necessarily invalidate the U.S.-Japan agreement.

The finding must be adopted by the GATT Council in Geneva to be

The U.S.-Japanese agreement itself ran into problems in April when President Ronald Reagan accused Japan of not sucking to its side of the bargain. He imposed special import duties on \$300 million worth of Japanese exports of computers, color television sets and

(AFP, AP, Reuters, UPI)

### U.S. Reports Rises in Income And Spending

WASHINGTON - Personal income in the United States rose 0.9 percent last month, leading to similarly substantial increases in consumer spending and savings, the Commerce Department

said Thursday.
The department cited farm subsidy payments and cost-ofliving adjustments in govern: ment payment programs. Incomes had risen 0.3 per-

cent in January and 0.8 percent in December. Consumer spending rose 0.7 percent in February, after

gains of 0.1 percent in January and 0.8 percent in December. Economists said the February increase dispelled lingering fears that consumers were slowing their purchases be-cause of the October stock market collapse.

The personal savings rate, which is savings as a percentage of disposable income, rose to 5.2 percent in February from 4.8 percent in January. The February rate was the highest since October, when it

# **Currency Rates**

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Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerote. **Cold** 

# The Real Estate Crisis Is Deepening in Texas

Foreclosures Rise at Alarming Rate

By Thomas C. Hayes

DALLAS - Property foreclosures and past-due mortgage pay-ments are still rising at alarming rates in Texas, statistics show. If recent trends continue, the crop of buildings or raw land picked up from defaulted loans could nearly double, to about \$20 billion this year, with savings institutions accounting for about \$15 billion of that amount.

At the end of 1987, Dallas and Houston had a total of 82 million square feet of vacant office space. That is more than enough to house all the office workers in Atlanta, the 10th largest metropolitan area in the United States.

The situation is especially dire in Houston, where 31.8 percent of the office space is vacant, the highest percentage in the country, according to the Office Network, a na-tional market-research firm based Houston. Given this glut, the Houston metropolitan area is unlikely to require much new office space until the next century.
In Dallas, where 29.1 percent of

In Dalias, where 29.1 percent or existing space is empty, the situa-tion is only slightly better. Busi-nesses filled an additional 4 million square feet last year. At that rate, it would take eight years to occupy what already costs. But many buildings are either poorly situated or shoddily built and will eventually be razed, many people in the real

estate industry say.

The residential market is not nearly as depressed. Still, the Houston area leads the United States in mortgage defaults, and average home prices in Houston and Dallas declined by more than 15 percent

With the overall markets of other big Texas cities such as Austin, San Antonio and Fori Worth also in hambles, many analysts and execunives say they believe the heavy real estate losses suffered by Texas banks and savings institutions will continue to mount well into 1989 and perhaps beyond.

"We've got a long way to go," said Richard W. Fisher, a Dallas

forced that bank holding company, the state's largest, to seek \$1 billion in government aid to quell a runoff in deposits. Its past-due real estate loans soared to \$2.1 billion by the end of 1987, up from \$212.4 million

investment adviser.
First RepublicBank Corp. be-came the latest casualty last week, when real estate-related losses

at the end of 1986. In the aftermath of the state's

seven largest banks in Texas have been forced to seek government bailouts or mergers with out-of-state institutions. Of the state's 281 savings institutions, 104 are technically insolvent, largely because of the weak real estate sector.

Without a huge government bailout — one that could cost at least \$25 billion — many experts say they are pessimistic that the spreading problems can be contained anytime soon.

Mr. Fisher said he feared that regulators at the Federal Savings &

Loan Insurance Corp. and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. were on the verge of becoming overwhelmed by the hillions of dollars' worth of foreclosed property coming under their control in the thwest. His big concern, he said, is that the agencies will wait too long before deciding to sell large amounts of property in a short period, taking whatever price they can get and further depressing the market.

"If they can't manage it extraor-dinarily well, we could see a much deeper depression in our real estate markets in Texas," he said. "I wish them well, but I'm very skeptical." The situation has drained the fi-

nancial resources of even respected and formerly well-capitalized de-velopers who have banded thou-sands of properties back to lenders through foreclosures. As of last September, \$8.6 billion in fore-closed property was held by savings closed property was held by savings institutions, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas. An additional \$3.2 billion worth of property was held by banks, according to Sheshmoff & Co., a

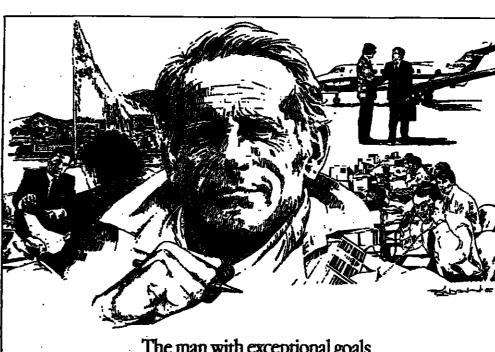
research concern in Austin. More ominous are the soaring totals for delinquent mortgages and nonperforming real estate loans. These are loans 60 days pas due at savings institutions and 90 days past due at banks. Their numbers have been a reliable predictor of trends for real estate foreclosures. At the end of September, the combined figure exceeded \$18 bil-

The toll on profits and equity has been devastating. The 281 Texas savings institutions collectively lost \$12.2 billion in the past three years Their net worth was a negative \$6.1 billion at the end of November, the most recent figure available, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas. Some industry experts say they

believe the real estate crisis has

grown increasingly acute in the past six months.

They point to the rising foreclobuilding binge earlier in the desures as well as the widespread recade, along with the economic luctance of lenders in the state to problems resulting from a steep finance transactions involving land drop in oil prices, all but one of the or commercial real estate.



The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank

# WHAT MAKES TDB EXCEPTIONAL? ABOVE ALL, OUR PERSONAL SERVICE

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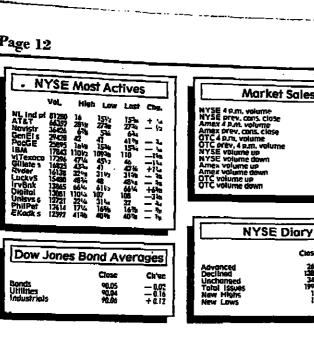


TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK

An American Express company

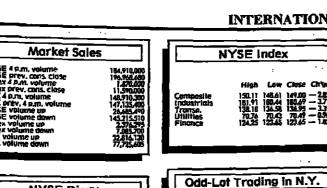
The Trade Development Bank head office in Geneva, at 96-98, rue du Rhône.





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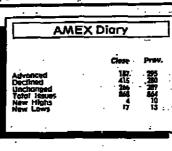
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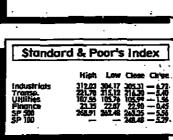


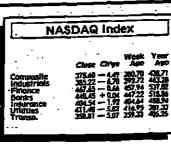
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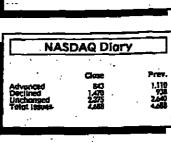
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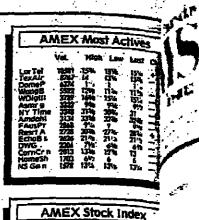
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MARTS: Stock Prices Skid in N.Y. and London

(Continued from Page 1)

Securities Corp. in Charlotte, North Carolina.

The Bank of Japan has been propping up the dollar in recent weeks to prevent Japanese institutions from having to report losses on dollar-denominated holdings for the year ending March 31. The market is gearing for a possible plunge in the U.S. currency when Japan's financial year ends.

In addition, an announcement Wednesday by OPEC that it would hold a meeting in the first

OPEC that it would hold a meeting in the first week of April caused oil prices to surge Wednesday and Thursday. The climb revived worries about inflation in both Europe and the United States.

Despite Thursday's stock decline, analysts predicted that corporate takeover activity and signs of health in the U.S. economy would keep a cushion under Wall Street.

The Dow average hit 2,087.37 a week ago, its highest level since the October stock market collapse, after a six-week rally of nearly 200

Fueling that upturn was an unprecedented surge of corporate mergers and acquisitions. It continued Thursday, as a number of takeoverlinked stocks bucked the downward trend.

Encouraging the takeovers, and providing support for the market's recent rally, was the growing perception that October's stock market plunge cheapened stocks but did not throw the economy off track.

The government revised its figures on fourth-

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quarter growth in the gross national product to 4.8 percent from the previous 4.5 percent.

On the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the Nikkei average lost 113.95 points, or 0.4 percent, to close at 25,781.28.
Stock prices in Frankfurt also fell, with the

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Stock prices in Frankfurt also fell, with the FAZ index dropping 7.13 points to 467.01. Until Thursday, West German shares had been buoyed by the relative steadiness of the dollar and by a widespread feeling that prices represented bargains, especially for exporters. "When the FAZ index was at 400, this was O.K., but maybe not now," an analyst said. Amsterdam's CBS all-share index fell 2.1 points, to 84.1. The all-share Swiss index eased 2.3 points, to 852.7. Norwegian shares fell in hectic trading.

The Paris Bourse indicator closed 0.72 per-cent higher, but lost ground in informal late

Milan's MIB index rose 0.28 percent. Swed-ish, Finnish and Belgian shares also rose. On the New York Stock Exchange, NL Industries preferred was the most active issue, up

AT&T followed, down 1/2 to 27%. Navistar was third, unchanged at 6%. IBM was off 1% to 110. Digital Equipment was down 3¼ to 107%. Cray Research was down 1½ to 78 and Texas Instruments was down 1½ to 491/L

Among the blue chips, General Electric was off 1/4 to 41%, General Motors was off 1/4 to 71, (Reuters, UPI, AP)

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74.50 52.10 Fep 56.55 56.
58.50 52.10 Mar 58.30 58.
58.50 52.10 Mar 58.30 58. 42% 17/2 Yerkin 714 37 1612 334 1312 24 2036 3034 1044 274 7463 76 958 330 144 55 189 706 316 221/2 121/2 1636 234 2034 1436 2136 Zapata Zavre Zemex Zenith E Zeni.ab Zenin Zero Zumin s Zweig 346 231/2 131/2 174 284 284 152 101/2 霜 171 72 78 88 **Currency Options** NYSE Highs-Lows #8.59 #8.59 #8.59 #8.59 #8.59 #8.59 #8.59 #8.55 #8.45 #9.45 #9.45 #9.45 #9.45 #9.45 #9.45 #9.45 #9.45 #9.45 #9.45 #9.45 #9.45 #9.45 #9.45 #9.40 AMEX Highs-Lows Company Results tique and profits or lesses, in militions, are in loca 1987 818.1 44.7 1,74 1987 2,070. 30.5 1.14 1986 813.8 39.0 1,44 1986 2,080. (o)25.6

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West Germany 678.70 16.70 0.34 1987 1,710 39.5 0.81 Ames Dept. Stores
4th Goor. 1997 199
Revenue 657.2 99
Nel Inc. 1809 44
Per Shore 6.49 0.
Year 1997 1997 1997
Revenue 2,110. 1,89 595.2 4.03 0.11 1986 1,890.

The former broker, Anthony Parnes, 42, is accused of helping to increase the price of Guinness PLC shares illegally in 1986 when the company took over Distillers Co. Mr. Parnes, who was held for six months in

Los Angeles on an extradition warrant, was used the money to help fund a share-support operation to prop up Guinness stock in the takeover battle.

Guinness wanted higher stock prices because part of the takeover bid, which ultimately suc-ceeded, included an exchange of Guinness

SUGAR
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French francs per 188 kg
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Alay 1.107 1.705
Sep 1.212 1.205
Nov 1.225 1.221
Jen N.T. N.T.
Est, vol : 14 lots of 5 lows,
Prev. actual sales: 65
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Source: 8 bourse de Comm. Apr May Jun Sty Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1,070 1,125 1,155 1,198 1,278 1,230 — —10 1,140 + 8 1,180 + 2 1,210+7 1,221 + 5 1,245 + 2 1,245 Unch. S&P 100 Index Options Commodity
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Source: AP. S&P 100 Index; High 25.073 | Inv: 23.03 | close: 253.77 — 0.57 certain desemble of scattering, in severage, including the severage or are not authorized; in this newspaper are not authorized; certain jurisdictions in which the International Herald Tribune is distributed, including the United States of America, and do not constitute offerings of securities envises or interests in these jurisdictions. The International Herald Tribune assume no resonability where the Tribune assume the property of the securities. Bid Offer 38-vr. bend 101 11/32 101 13/32

SUGARWORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 1/2,000 lbs.- cents per rb. 10,00 d. 600 May 9,00 lb. 86 4.77 Jul 8.39 i0.135 7,00 Oct 8.91 9,00 7,75 Jon 10.17 7,67 May 8,40 Jul 8,30 Fray. Sales 19,300 Pray. Sales 19 Prey. Doy Open Int. 125,000 up 8 9,00 8,96 8,91 8,91 8,90 9,05 9,00 8,94 8,92 8,90 COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric texts 5 per 2166 | 1335 | 2209 | 1564 | 2227 | 1596 | 2127 | 1433 | 2088 | 1470 | 2088 | 1700 | 2088 | 1700 | 2088 | 1700 | 2088 | 1700 | 2088 | 1700 | 2088 | 1700 | 2088 | 1700 | 2088 | 1700 | | SYTCSCE| | States | Speritor| | 1335 | May | 1 | 1354 | Jul | 1 | 1396 | Sep | It | 1433 | Dec | 14 | 1433 | Dec | 14 | 1470 | May | 17 | 1700 | May | 17 | 1720 | Jul | 17 | 14439 | Prev. Sales | Deen Int. | 33,409 | up. 1599 1626 1655 1690 1725 1747 1611 1636 1666 1700 1735 1747 1605 1631 1662 1694 1730 1751 1774 ORANGE JUICE (NYCE)
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177.50 124.00 Nov 151.60 160.
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25,000 fba. cents per lb.
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197,70 d2.30 Jul 95.0
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Van (COMEX)
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polnis and cents

345.90 190.00 Jun 267.10 267.30 262.90 264.10 -6.30

341.40 197.00 Sec 268.30 268.45 264.70 265.80 -6.35

275.50 275.80 Dec 267.80 769.80 266.50 268.50 -6.30

277.00 277.40 Mar 268.00 268.00 268.00 268.50 -6.30

E41. Sales Prev. Soles 135.00 177.00

Prev. Day Open Int. 247.90 up 1.376

VALUE LINE (KCBT)

polinis and cents

285.80 20 Jun 227.00 237.00 237.00 236.50 -5.50

241.23 230.80 Dec 237.00 237.00 237.00 236.80 -5.50

E41. Soles Prev. Soles 237.00 237.00 236.80 -5.50

E41. Soles Prev. Soles 36.01 12

NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE)

points and cents

194.40 110.00 Jun 150.50 150.70 148.50 149.35 -3.75

194.40 110.00 Jun 150.50 150.70 148.50 149.35 -3.75

194.40 112.50 Sep 151.40 151.50 149.00 150.25 -3.25

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### Boesky to Start 3 Years in Prison

Rettiers WASHINGTON - Ivan F. Boesky, the architect of the biggest known insider trading scandal in Wall Street history, will begin a three-year prison sentence in Cali-fornia on Thursday, U.S. officials

"He's in our custody right now," a spokeswoman for the U.S. Bu-reau of Prisons said. She would not disclose his whereabouts, but Mr. Boesky, 51, is expected to serve his sentence at Lompoc Prison in Cali-

Mr. Boesky was a major player in Wall Street takeover hattles before he settled civil insider trading charges in November 1986. As part of the settlement, he agreed to pay \$100 million in penalties. He plead-ed guilty in April 1987 to one criminal charge stemming from his trad-ing in the shares of one company. the Fischbach Corp.

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LONDON — A former London stockbroker voluntarily returned to Britain from Los Angeles on Thursday and was arrested on charges of stealing more than £13 million (\$24 million) in the Guinness brewery scandal.

charged with diverting the funds through false accounting within Guinness. Prosecutors say he

shares for shares in Distillers. Prosecutors said Mr. Parnes, one of six peo-ple charged in the scandal, was paid £3.35 million for setting up the stock-support scheme. Appearing in court on Thursday, Mr. Parnes pleaded not guilty and was freed on £500,000 bail.

Page 11	INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1988
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# Chemical to Sell U.K. Mortgage Unit

LONDON - Chemical Bank id Thursday that it was planning sell its British home mortgage bsidiary. It said it had transned part of its corporate finance am, which had been securitizing hemical's mortgage assets, to the ondon merchant bank Baring

The subsidiary, which began operating in 1981, has about £1.3 billion

Ritain now generally.

The sale is part of an effort by the value of home mortgages in Chemical to shift its focus from their reserves, a lower percentage

### wire Reports Earnings Rise 3elow Analysts' Predictions

HONG KONG - Swire Pacific id reported Thursday that net ofit for 1987 rose 34.8 percent, to 40. billion Hong Kong dollars 307 million) from 1.78 billion

The conglomerate attributed the ic in earnings to the sound perforance of Cathay Pacific Airways d., in which it holds a 50 percent terest, and to improved profits in e property division. Swire's reveie for the year was 20.17 billion illars, up 21.5 percent from 16.6 liion in 1986.

But the results were less than ock analysts had been predicting. Iter Cathay Pacific's report on oaday that earnings had surged percent in 1987, to 2.12 billion llars, many analysts had predictthat Swire would show a net rise more than 50 percent, to 2.70 llion or 2.80 billion.

"I think they're holding someing back for 1988," an analyst th a British brokerage said. He said the group probably anted to balance this year's and st year's performance by booking ert of its property development. Corp. last year.

ESSEN. West Germany -

ied. Krupp GmbH said Thurs-

ty that world group revenue in 87 fell 10.7 percent to a provi-nal 14.1 billion Deutsche marks 8.3 billion) from 15.8 billion DM

d added that profit for the year

The steel and engineering group tributed the decline in 1987 profit

restructuring within the compa-

and lower volume of payment

ttlements. Last July. Krupp said

rnings would deteriorate in 1987

cause of worsening prospects for steel subsidiary. Krupp Stahl

Krupp had world group net prof-of 126 million Deutsche marks in

86 (\$74.5 million), up from 124

ould also show a decline.

profits under the 1988 accounts in-

Many analysts said corporate profits might show a decline in 1988 after the global stock market collapse last October. Cathay said Monday that it would be difficult to match its 1987 results this year.

Swire also reported a sharp re-. 16 dollars.

investment properties.

Net borrowings fell to 6.63 bil-lion dollars from 7.11 billion a year earlier, a result of successful prop-Swire's chairman, Michael

Miles. said later that analysts may have overestimated the group's re-sults by not recognizing that its holding in Cathay Pacific was diluted to 50 percent from 54 percent after the airline issued more than 200 million new shares to China International Trust & Investment

steel and fuel, and fewer payment

settlements of industrial plant and

1987 from 15.4 billion in 1986,

The New York-based bank said in Britain. The Bank of England that while the mortgage unit was recently raised its standards for quite profitable. Chemical felt it capital adequacy, the amount a could put its capital to better use. bank must hold in reserves for each

Britain now generally requires (\$2.4 billion) in loans outstanding banks to hold only 0.5 percent of retail lending to wholesale lending than for many other types of loans.

But the easier standards apply only to mortgages made in the bank's home market. Because Chemical is a U.S.-based bank, it would have to hold twice as much capital under the new rules as British-based banks, making mortgages more costly, a spokeswoman for Chemical said.

Chemical said it preferred to deploy its assets in foreign exchange, money market and bond trading, fund management, specialized capital raising, loan syndications, swaps and electronic banking.

The bank said it received a cash payment for the transfer to Baring Brothers of its five-person corporate finance team, which previously handled efforts to securitize home mortgages. It did not specify the amount of the payment.

Chemical is one of several lenders in Britain that have tried to bundle mortgages into a package to be bought and sold as a security. A sale helps the lender raise fresh

cash for new mortgages. Securitz-ing and selling the loans removes them from the bank's balance sheet and eliminates the need to set aside reserves for them.

While the market for such issues in the United States totals billions of dollars, the British market, slightly more than a year old, is very small. In 15 months, about \$2 billion of such securities have been

**Crupp Revenue Declined 10.7% in 1987** Revenues were hurt by lower orders fell to 16.92 billion DM prices and volume sales in section from 17.54 billion.

Revenue from engineering fell to 2.94 billion DM from 3.28 billion, arms orders, Krupp said.
Orders fell to 14.7 billion DM in fell to 3.07 billion DM in 1987 from 3.19 billion in 1986, mainly because mainly because of poor business in of less demand for weapons. steel and trading, Krupp said. The industrial plant revenue fell to industrial plant sector reported a 2.33 billion DM from 2.82 billion.

slight improvement in orders de- and orders orders for this sector spite the rise in the value of the rose to 2.20 billion DM from 2.00 Deutsche mark, as did the electron-billion, boosted by orders from billion, boosted by orders from East Asia for steel production

Domestic orders fell 12 percent to 8.3 billion DM, while foreign orders rose 7 percent to 6.5 billion, mainly as a result of improved exports of engineering goods and in-billion DM from 5.88 billion. Of total sales, 75 percent came from Krupp's total revenue fell to steel production, 18 percent on 16.29 billion DM in 1987 from processing and 7 percent from 18.08 billion DM in 1986, and total trading.

valuation in net asset values to 9.51 Hong Kong dollars per class A share, from 5.78 dollars, and to 1.90 dollars per class B share, from It reported a 4.02 billion dollar

increase in its valuation reserves against 634 million in 1986, reflecting the higher market value of its

erty sales, the company said.

# British Unions Ask Ford To Revive Plans for Plant

LONDON - British labor union leaders flew to Detroit Thursday in a last-disch effort to persuade Ford Motor Co. to build a £40 million (\$73 million) electronic components plant in Scotland that would create 1,000 jobs.

Ford scrapped the plans last week when the unions rejected an greement for single-union representation at the proposed plant n Dundee. The decision triggered an outcry throughout Britain

egainst the perceived obstinacy of the nation's labor unions. Norman Willis, general secretary of the Trades Union Conress, and Gavin Laird, leader of the engineers' union, said they oped to persuade the company to change its mind.

"I don't want to be over-optimistic because Ford does not mess bout," Mr. Laird said. "They made a decision - a very firm lecision — and we have a monumental task, but I am hopeful. He is head of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, the only mion that Ford had agreed to recognize.

"All the conditions that gave rise to the original decision to go to Dundee are in place." Mr. Laird said.

The delegation left a day after the Trades Union Congres Britain's national labor federation, agreed to Ford's demands for a single union. Prodded by Ford's decision to scrap the plans, the TUC's General Council on Wednesday approved single-union epresentation, 23-15.

The Transport and General Workers' Union, Britain's larges union, remained opposed. The transport union represents two thirds of Ford's more than 32,000 British workers.

The five-member delegation is expected to spend several days

# Stockman Leaving Salomon for Blackstone

By Alison Leigh Cowan

NEW YORK — The Blackstone Group has lured David A. Stockman away from Salomon Brothers. where he has been a managing director since he left the White House

Mr. Stockman, who confirmed the switch late Wednesday, joins a growing exodus of bankers and deal makers who are leaving large firms for smaller "boutique firms." Blackstone, which is headed by Peter G. Peterson, a former secretary of commerce, is a relative newcomer to Wall Street.

At Blackstone, Mr. Stockman. 41, who was the White House budget director from 1981 to 1985, will be the fifth general partner of the merchant banking firm, which has recently raised \$650 million to invest in friendly takeover deals.

He will also direct a new firm, Stockman & Co., a Blackstone affiliate, where he will provide research and advisory services.

"There are certain kinds of research services and strategic advisory stuff he likes to do that is not of a financial type, but of a strate-gic type, that takes advantage of macro issues, trade patterns," Mr. Peterson said. "So he'll have two



David A. Stockman

Mr. Stockman said, "I am inter-

The financial arrangements were not disclosed. Mr. Stockman said would join Blackstone in a few days. Telephone calls to Salomon officials were not returned.

advisory roles in two of the largest my own shop."

takeovers in recent months. It represented Sony in its \$2 billion acquisition of CBS Records last year and more recently represented Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., which is being acquired for \$2.6 billion by Bridgestone Corp. of Ja-

Mr. Peterson said he wanted Mr. Stockman to bolster the firm's emerging merchant banking business in Japan, "We think David will be an immensely valuable asset in meeting that goal," he said. "He brings a global perspective to business and financial issues. He is very familiar with United States and Japanese government policies, And ic is widely respected in Japan."

Mr. Stockman said his departure from Salomon, which has lost other senior bankers, was unrelated to the firm's well-publicized internal ested more in the longer-term stra-tegic issues that corporations have think they're being addressed." he to grapple with. I'm more of a re-said, "It was not so much concern search and analysis guy who likes about anything inside Salomon as to glom on to things and study that it was a compelling opportunity to it was a compelling opportunity to be on my own."

"My experience at Salomon was absolutely agreeable, and I have high regard for John Gutfreund." he said, of Salomon's chairman, "It was a good group of guys and I enjoy the work. There's one thing I Blackstone has played important couldn't do there - which is have

🐍 Indigo Take-off

limitow priced growth bargains that Indigo oxembled into an index tate leat "Odober rose from an aggregate of 105 points to 181 in advance of a mid-March correction which depend the index bod to 170. Write phone, fan or teles for complimentary to point on who the newer and to odder Indigo Index Find is expected to overside the index itself in a drive new expected to this decided to the odder the finder itself in a drive new expected to hundle 400.

# U.S. Bank Results Expected to Be Solid but Lackluster

NEW YORK - Analysts expect solid but inspectacular first-quarter results for big U.S. banks, with earnings underpinned by good net interest margins, fairly strong trading gains, better loan quality and slower growth in ex-

Brazilian interest payments on debt will not be recorded as income for the January-March period, analysts said. Nor will fees from many leveraged buyouts, mergers and acquisitions

that are just getting under way.

But "the quarter will look O.K.," said Ronald Mandle, an analyst at PaineWebber Inc.,

ald Mandle, an analyst at PaineWebber Inc., with banks posting "all-right margins and improving credit quality."

Banks will use proceeds from asset sales and tax credits to build their equity positions, which were weakened by large additions in 1987 to reserves for losses on Third World loans, analysts said. Richard Fredericks of Montgomery loans. Securities said that "nonperforming loans could hopefully be down."

Livia Asher of Fox-Pitt Kelton Inc. said banks were likely to report respectable loan volume, with consumer loans rising though at a slower rate. Credit card growth will be flat, she James McDermott of Keele, Bruyette & later in the year. "We'll see here and there sales

Woods said the surprisingly benign economic of buildings we didn't even know existed."

climate that prevailed in the first quarter would help the banks. Lawrence Cohn of Merrill Lynch & Co. expects fairly strong results in bond and foreign exchange trading. But even Bankers Trust New

York Corp., a star in currency trading, will be unable to match its trading performance in the fourth quarter of 1987, he predicted. "We haven't had the kind of volume and

violent moves in the currency markets that characterized last year." Mr. Cohn said. Mr. Cohn expects that fee income "will be O.K., but seasonally the first quarter tends to

be pretty low." Mergers and acquisitions and leveraged buyouts "have resumed with a ven-geance," he said. "These will entail some attractive fees, but I don't know if they will show up Frank Desantis of Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. suid Manufacturers Hanover Corp., the sixth largest U.S. bank company.

and Bankers Trust, the eighth largest, stood to benefit most from the surge in buyout activity. Robert Albertson of Goldman, Sachs questioned whether investment banking had recovered from a soft fourth quarter, however, Mr. Cohn said asset sales would be a theme

Manufacturers Hanover has said it will sell assets in 1988 for a \$230 million net gain, Its sale this quarter of an investment management unit is expected to yield a \$17 million after-tax gain, and it is planning to sell a credit processing service for about \$5 million. Carole Berger of C.J. Lawrence also expects

asset sales from Citicorp and Chase Manhattan Corp. Chase said it would record a \$120 million net gain on sales of a Paris building and a computer subsidiary. But compliance with new financial account-

ing standards requiring banks to record credit card and mortgage fees over the duration of a loan, instead of at its start, will negatively affect some banks this quarter, analysts said. "The most noticeable number will be Citi-

corp because mortgage origination is such a big business for them." Mr. Cohn said. Citicorp said that the new accounting rule would reduce income by \$70 million spread over the year. Loans are still strong in New England and

the Southeast, analysts said, and strong exports will aid the Midwest. Banks in the southwestern United States will have problems and California banks will have good margins, they said. in U.S. banking throughout 1988, but mostly The quarter will also be marked by banks'

aggressive use of tax credits, a by-product of

1987 additions to loan reserves

### INDIGO INVESTMENT, S.A. Avda Palma de Mallora 43. Tarremaliros, Malaga, Spam. Phone 34-52-389400 Fau. 24-52-389374 Indigo is not a licensed broker. Selected U.S.A./O.T.C. Quotations Alan Jones Pit Stop 1% Bitter Corp. 2

Chiron
Gold Glory USA Inc. 3% MAG Holdings With compliments of Investors Guide to Profits

# **Fuinness Raises Profit 8.5%** Despite Currency Changes

ic sector.

LONDON — Guinness PLC, : British-Irish beverage giant, d Thursday that pretax profit 8.5 percent to £408 million 148 million in 1987, compared th £376 million in 1986, although mings were constrained by ex-

ange rate fluctuations. Several British companies, rerting less buoyant profits for last ar, have been citing changes in currency market, where the rush pound in particular has en strong. The rising pound ids to make British products we expensive, thus cutting sales, well as reducing the sterling val-of profits earned abroad.

Guinness said that last year's ofit would have been £12 million ther if 1986 exchange rates had en used. It said profit increased vidwide except in the United ites, where earnings dipped £6 llion to £32 million.

The previous year's exchange ies would also have produced a 49 million increase in sales, uch fell 9.3 percent to £2.81 bil-a from £3.1 billion. The compasaid the sales figures also reflecta major restructuring of the ripany's business and the sale of retail operations.

**lolls-Royce** 

leports Profits

The company's trading profit rose 1.5 percent to £452 million, while profit after tax rose 7.6 percent to £281 million.

The company benefited from an extraordinary credit of £217 million, after recording a £125 million charge in the previous year.
Guinness said the credit includes £188 million from the disposal of subsidiaries and a reversal of part of last year's charge. The charge covered assets involved in legal dis-

1986 takeover of Distillers PLC. Guinness shares closed at 307 pence on the London Stock Exchange, down from 316 pence at Wednesday's close.

putes growing out of the company's

Reflecting its restructuring, the company's debt to equity ratio fell to 57 percent at the end of last year from 81 percent a year earlier.
"We have already restructured

the business to enable management to concentrate resources on the future development of our international spirits and beer brands," said Anthony Tennant, the company's chief executive.

former chairman and chief execu-40 charges in Britain related to Guinness's takeover of Distillers.

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Amsterdam, 18th March 1988

limbed 30% LONDON - Rolls-Royce PLC. e British airline engine maker, id Thursday that it had pretax

m) last year, 30 percent higher an in 1986. Sales for the company, which is sold off by the Conservative vernment last year, were up by 3 percent, to a record £2.06 bilin from £1.8 billion the previous

ofits of £156 million (\$285 mil-

Sales in the United States mbed sharply, to £733 million m £497 million the previous af despite an unfavorable trend the dollar exchange rate. The mpany said sales in Asia and istralia were lower.

arply increased net expenditure research and development and Il deliver healthily increased Hits," the company chairman. Francis Tombs, said. Research and development anding climbed by more than 40 reent to £187 million, mainty as esult of work on the V2500 and 3211-542 aircraft engines. The

"We have been able to face

3 hillion at the end of 1987. wn slightly from 1986. Rolis-Royce is a separate comny from the luxury automaker ils-Royce Motor Cars LTD. ach is a unit of Vickers PLC.

npany's order book stood at

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DIVIDEND NOTICE At the Annual General Meeting held on March 17, 1988 it was decided to pay a dividend of U.S. 80,05 (live cents) per share on or after April 19, 1988 to shareholders of record on March 22, 1988 and to holders of bearer shares

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DIVIDEND NOTICE At the Annual General Meeting held on March 15, 1988 it was decided to pay a dividend of U.S.\$1.25 per share on or after April 6, 1988 to shareholders of record on March 16, 1988 and to holders of bearer shares

on presentation of coupon  $N^{\!\!\!\!/}$  12. Paying Agent: FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL (C.L.) LIMITED St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands

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# BATINDUSTRIES

Year to December 1986 -10% £19,167m £17,208m GROUP TURNOVER £1,393m PRE-TAX PROFIT £1,394m -1% 53.5lp EARNINGS PER SHARE 52.78p +18% 14.30p 16.90p DIVIDEND PER SHARE

Increased dividend underlines Group strength. • Pre-tax profit affected by exchange rate movements (£192m) and stock market collapse (£102m). • Turnover from continuing businesses 5% higher in constant currencies. • Strong cash flow: net debt/equity down to 10%. • In local currencies tobacco did well - with profit increases of 19% at Brown & Williamson and 17% at BATCo. Export success in Japan. • Argos star performance with sales up 23%. Better Horten results. • Marshall Field's raises profits with sales exceeding \$1 billion. • Eucalyptus pulp operations do well but higher prices affect paper profits. • Strong premium growth at Eagle Star: significantly improved underwriting results but profits down after reduced investment gains. • Allied Dunbar another record year, profits doubled at Canada Trustco.



higher Thursday, just beneath 750 won to the dollar, bringing the currency's appreciation to 5.6 percent this year compared with 8.7 percent for the whole of 1987.

South Korea has been under pressure from Western industrialized

nations, particularly the United States, to revalue the won sharply

and thereby cut the country's trade surplus. The country's overall

trade surplus was \$6.55 billion in 1987 but was \$10 billion with the

Seoul has responded with a gradual increase in the currency's

The Bank of Korea, the central bank, set the currency's rate on

value, arguing that a faster move would harm the domestic economy.

Thursday at 749.90 won to the dollar, up about a half percentage

The won has risen even faster against other major currencies this year, climbing 12.1 percent to 443.3 won to the Deutsche mark and

8.65 percent against the Japanese currency, to 591.18 won to 100 year.

Talks between Seoul and the International Monetary Fund have been slowed by the question of how much the won should be allowed

South Korea wants to limit the appreciation to 13 percent against the dollar, arguing that the gradual rise and a planned increase in

imports will cut its current account surplus to \$7 billion in 1988. This widest measure of a nation's trade, which comprises goods, services

and certain financial transfers, more than doubled last year to 59.8

Earlier this month, Kun-hee Lee, chairman of the giant Samsung

Group industrial conglomerate, said that the United States was

pressing Korea for "too much, too soon" on the question of revalua-

United States alone.

billion from \$4.6 billion.

point from 753.10 a week earlier.

to increase this year, official sources said.

# Dollar Drops Amid Demand for Yen

Compiled by Our Stuff From Disputcher NEW YORK — The dollar sank against all major foreign currencies Thursday as demand for yen accelerated with the approach of Japan's new fiscal year.

The dollar suffered continuous declines throughout the day," said Simon Fischer, a foreign exchange trader at Bear, Stearns & Co. "The currency was weak when we walked in the door, following its decline in Asian markets. And it was even weaker when trading closed."

The dollar closed in New York at 125.60 yen, down more than a yen from 126.85 at Wednesday's close, and at 1.6770 Deutsche marks, down from 1.6915. It closed at 5.6995 French francs, down from 5.7460, and at 1.3865 Swiss francs, from 1.3985.

It also dropped against the British pound, which closed at \$1.8420, compared with \$1.8370.

The dollar was also pressured by a prediction from Martin Feldstein, former chairman of President Ronald Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers, that it would plummet to 115 yen within 12 months, Mr. Fischer said.

Mr. Feldstein, now a professor at payments. Harvard University, said in a

Oil Prices Rise

Again on Hope

Stirred by OPEC

LONDON — The price of North Sea Brent, the most

widely traded international

crude, rose 30 cents a barrel

Thursday in Europe on hopes

engendered by the scheduling of an OPEC meeting.

Although prices fell from their highs, Brent blend for delivery within 15 days closed 30 cents higher at \$15.50 a

On the New York Mercan-

tile Exchange, the May con-

tract for West Texas Interme-

diate, the benchmark U.S.

crude, closed at \$16.97, up 11

cents after rising nearly 50 cents on Wednesday.
Prices have risen steadily

since Wednesday, when Rif-

wanu Lukman, president of the Organization of Petroleum

Exporting Countries, said the

cartel's price monitoring com-

mittee would meet in April. The market hopes OPEC will

defend its \$18 a barrel target.

the dollar has intensified in recent **London Dollar Rates** weeks as data showing strong economic and monetary growth in Japan bolstered expectations of higher interest rates there.

surplus by the early 1990s. "The ven is still the central focal

point," said a European bank dealer. "It has been purchased against all other currencies. I'm not so much a dollar bear as a yen bull." The dollar closed at 125.80 yen

in London, nearly a yen lower than Wednesday's close of 126.75; and at 1.6805 DM, down more than a pfennig from 1.6910.

It also lost ground against the British pound, which firmed to \$1.8415 from \$1.8350.

The pound retreated, apparently because it was tracking the dollar, dealers said. Trading in the pound was quiet as dealers awaited figures due Friday on Britain's balance of

The ven's ebullient tone against

South Korea Boosts Won Beyond 750 to the Dollar SEOUL - South Korea pushed the value of its currency slightly

The dollar's decline against the yen had been braked, however, by a belief that Japanese institutions and the Bank of Japan would buy dollars to keep the currency from speech late Wednesday that the falling too far by the end of Japan's drop would be necessary for the fiscal year on March 31. If the dol-United States to balance its trade lar falls too far, Japanese institutions will have to declare losses on dollar-denominated assets.

> Also contributing to the dollar's decline, European traders said, was the release of February figures showing a 0.9 percent rise in U.S. personal income and 0.7 percent growth in spending.

Dealers said the data were negative for the dollar because they suggested that imports will continue at a high level, contributing to the U.S. trade deficit.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.6863 DM, down from 1.6945 DM Wednesday, and in Paris at 5.7285 French francs, down from 5.7555. It closed in Zurich at 1.3897 Swiss francs, down from 1,4005.

# A New Formula for Financing Film

# Taxable Municipal Bonds Offer Bargain-Rate Loans

of Tokai Bank Ltd. of Japan, want-Hollywood film producers. Prudential-Bache issues taxable municipal bonds, actually commercial looking for new public financing paper, under the name of Econom-techniques after tax-law changes severely restricted the use of taxfree industrial development bonds. Los Angeles County was seeking ways to keep entertainment indus-

try jobs in the region.
Out of those diverse needs came an innovative plan to issue taxable municipal bonds, in the name of a county-sponsored agency, as a means of raising funds for bargainrate bank loans to film producers.

The initial bond issue, for \$47 million, was completed earlier this month, and the first loan was issued to Thom Mount, an independent producer who is making a movie called "Tequila Sunrise" for Warner Brothers, a unit of Warner

Communications. All the parties say they came out

Tokai Bank has used the process to gain a foothold in a very competitive loan market and has done so in a way that it hopes will help increase its return on assets.

Prudential-Bache has a new product that it believes can be used by other municipalities to foster growth in virtually any industry. Los Angeles County feels it has fulfilled a pledge to support the entertainment business at a time when other regions are aggressively seeking to attract film production. And Mr. Mount said the terms of

his \$20 million loan could save him \$500,000 in interest payments and fees over traditional bank financ-

"That's serious money to us," Mr. Mount said. "It's safe to say I'm very enthusiastic."

The program is the brainchild of Carol Wakefield, who joined the Tokai Bank a year ago to build its

By Richard W. Stevenson contentainment-lending business: lock in the interest rate for up Non-York Time Service Douglas R. Weld, who handles real nine months, providing more LOS ANGELES — Tokai Bank estate lending for Tokai, and William E Straw, a first vice president

at Prudential-Bache. This is how the plan works: Pru-

A \$500,000 savings on interest

is 'serious money to us. It's safe to say I'm very

Thom Mount, film producer

enthusiastic.'

ic Development Corp. and Community Development Commission, both of which are nonprofit agencies established by Los Angeles County, The paper is backed by a letter of credit from Tokai, giving it the commercial paper equivalent of a AAA credit rating. The county Mr. Straw of Prudential-B and its agencies bear no financial

obligation for the paper. In return for associating itself with the plan, however, the county receives a fee of one-tenth of percent of the amount raised. The low interest rate on the taxable municipal paper allows the bank to keep its cost of funds down and charge its loan customers a rate lower than that on a traditional

commercial bank loan. We can provide them with access to a capital market normally reserved for those borrowing hundreds of millions of dollars," Mr. Straw said. "It's not as good a deal as a tax-exempt industrial development bond, but it's a better rate than commercial bank financing." Another advantage, Mr. Wake-field said, is that the borrower can

nine months, providing more nancial stability than the floa

rate typical of most bank loans For the initial loans, the c mercial paper was sold at an el tive annual interest rate of 6.0 cent and the rate to the bots for nine months was 8.5 perc about half a percentage point le than a typical bank financing: for the same type of film pro she said.

The structure of the deal is, ticularly attractive to the F Bank of California, which about \$1 billion in assets,

Because the funds for the k are generated by the use of atk of credit, the income from the is technically a fee rather that terest. Ms. Wakefield said. Th fore, the deal does not have a booked as a loan on the bal sheet. The net effect is to mer the return on the institution's sets, an area where Tokai, like! Japanese banks, has lagged.

Ms. Wakefield said the Cal nia bank hoped to generate million to \$350 million in finan for similar deals for movie pro-

said the technique would no limited to the entertainment is try. The investment banking c pany continues to explore us the technique to finance real e development, both in the Los geles area and elsewhere, and m seek other uses as well.

One potentially troubles twist to the plan is that the con agencies involved review the proposals to help decide which ducers will get financing. Som the industry wonder whether comes perilously close to giving government censorship power. But those involve in the

dismiss such fears, saying that agencies do not review scripts that all lending arrangements in industry involve a review of an

# Japan's Life Insurers Say They Don't Plan to Sell Dollars

TOKYO - Japanese life insurance companies say they are not planning to sell dollars aggressively in April, although they do think the U.S. currency will ease in the coming year.

Jittery currency markets have been unnerved by rumors that Japan's powerful life insurers would launch a massive dollar sell-off after the lifting of accounting constraints related to the end of the 1987-88 fiscal year on March 31.

"We think the rumor is complete rubbish," said Toshihiro Hirose, Sumitomo Life Insurance Co.'s investment manager.

Under Japanese tax law, insurers must revalue holdings of unlisted foreign stocks and bonds at the end of the fiscal year on March 31 if the average yen rate for the month has appreciated more than 15 percent from the previous

Tokyo currency dealers said some life insurers had bought dollars aggressively this month to keep the currency from dropping below the crucial level of 126.83 yen, producing large dollar positions that insurers would have to unwind in April.

The average fixing rate for March as of Thursday's close on the Tokyo market was 127.95 yen, a Bank of Tokyo official said.

The dollar would have to average 123.13 yen or higher during the last live trading days in March to keep the month's average rate above the 126.83 trigger level.

Life insurers said most of their recent March dollar purchases were connected to bond buying activities, not to an outright bid to support the U.S. currency. As the insurers did some dollar buying in March, they also found some profitable opportunities to sell dollars to cut bond hedging costs, thus lightening their net

dollar positions, they said. "This month our new dollar investment will be almost zero. We are buying and selling dollars, but on a net basis we are neutral," said Hideto Masaki, senior assistant manager in Dai-Ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co.'s international investment division.

Sumitomo Life Insurance bought dollars in March to purchase U.S. bonds, Mr. Hirose said. Because it also sold dollars through its foreign exchange dealing operation, it is not now carry-ing many excess dollars, he said.

"Our situation is the same as other life insurance companies," he said. "We have been buy-ing and selling dollars in March."

Tomohiro Kawase, Nippon Life Insurance Co.'s senior manager, said that unless senti-ment became extremely bearish and the dollar dropped drastically, it was unlikely that insurers would rush to sell dollars in April. The dollar is likely to weaken further in the

new fiscal year, but its decline is expected to be

gradual and limited, Mr. Kawase said. His

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15:35 THE SHOP MANAGER

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Lord Rees, Chairman, The Duty Free Confederation.

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THE FRANCHISOR

Martin Dully, Chief Executive, Aer Rianta, Dublin.
15:10 THE FRANCHISEE
Guntram Brendel, Director, Weitnauer Group, Basel.

Colm McLoughlin, General Manager, Dubai Duty Free, Dubai. 16:00 PANEL DISCUSSION.

12:30 LUNCH

views agreed with those of other life insurance investment managers. "A gradual decline is acceptable. We believe

the dollar is around the bottom," said Mr. Masaki of Dai-Ichi.

Mr. Hirose said, "We might be sellers for a time, but not big sellers."

A more stable dollar and fewer purchases of U.S. securities by some insurers might also mean fewer dollars sold in the future to hedge foreign bonds, Mr. Masaki added. Hedging will cease to be cost-effective if the dollar stabilizes.

Japanese institutional investors' purchases of foreign bonds in the first 20 days of March totaled \$1 billion to \$2 billion, a dramatic decline from February's \$11 billion, financial sources said. The drop was in line with prebook closing patterns of Japanese institutional investors, market analysts said.

percent of its portfolio in foreign assets, plan to slow growth in stocks and bonds denominated in foreign currency while turning to Japanese bonds and stocks, life insurance sources said.

Japan's life insurers had about 2.24 trillion yen (\$17.6 billion) in exchange losses on foreign bond portfolios in the year ended March 31, 1987, the Japanese Life Insurance Association

Even if insurers sell dollars in April, analysts

doubt that would directly affect exchange rates.

"Life insurers are big, but they're not big enough to move exchange rates around," said Ron Napier, an economist with Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd.

### But insurers such as Dai-Ichi, with about 20 BEAZER: British Firm Aiming for U.S. Connection

(Continued from first framce page) million of its own funds to finance a special cash payment to stockholders.

Investment bankers are closely watching the outcome of the Beazer bid as an indication of whether the rash of major takeovers by British corporations of American companies, so prevalent before last October's stock market collapse, will be revived this year. In 1987, British companies completed 262 acquisi-tions in the United States worth a record \$31.7 billion, according to Acquisitions Monthly, a trade journal. So far this year, 90 such acouisitions have been completed total-

Besides Beazer's bid, the other big trans-Atlantic British purchase pending is a \$4.6 billion offer by BAT Industries for Farmers Group

Beazer estimates that Koppers's operating profit margins before taxes in its aggregates business are

vestment banker. launch its bid for Koppers when the October stock collapse forced the company to shelve its plan. Mr. Beazer spent nearly two-thirds of last year in the United States, overseeing a rationalization program for Gifford-Hill & Co., a Dallasbased cement and aggregates pro-ducer that Beazer bought in 1986

for \$283 million. By early summer, his attention had turned to Koppers. "But we were looking at a lot of other companies in the U.S. well before that, recalled John Matthews, a director of County NatWest, the investment banking arm of the National Westminster Bank PLC.

Still, it was Koppers that most attracted Mr. Beazer. He scrutinized that company for several weeks, even visiting some of its 150 quarries. Koppers owns 2.6 billion tons of stone reserves and 218 million tons of sand and gravel reserves, construction "aggregates" used in road building and other beavy construction.

Apparently, Mr. Beazer came away impressed. Many Koppers quarries serve the key construction markets of New York state and Southern California. Ever tighter land-use restrictions on new quarry digging near urban areas, com-bined with the high transportation costs of shipping stone and gravel doses of capital. Thus, it meshes looking for opportunities."

long distances, make Koppers wellplaced reserves look particularly attractive.

Koppers has excellent aggregate reserves," Mr. Beazer said Tuesday in London. "And those reserves should only become more

valuable over time. With the bid pending and Beazer still hopeful that Koppers will eventually decide to accept its improved offer, Mr. Beazer is not saying much about his plans for Koppers. But he clearly believes he can improve the efficiency and profitability of Koppers.

"But there is no secret formula,"
he said. "At anyolves a lot of things. and close attention to detail. You just have to keep at it."

Beazer estimates that Koppers's Inc., a Los Angeles insurance com- about 10 percent, compared with pany. "If the Beazer or BAT deals nearly twice that for industry leadare completed, it may open the ers such as Florida Rock and Marfloodgates again for trans-Atlantic tin Marietta Corp. In addition, the megabids," noted one London in-Koppers chemical operations for Beazer, in fact, was just about to about \$500 million if its takeover

American analysts generally agree that there is scope at Koppers for improving profitability and trimming overhead costs. "There probably is a lot of fat that Beazer could get rid of," said Charles Rose, an analyst for Oppenheimer & Co. in New York.

At Gifford-Hill, which has been in the Beazer fold for 18 months. operating margins have already im-proved from 14 percent to 18 percent. In the past, Beazer's postacquisition programs have included selective staff cuts, invest-

ment in modern equipment and selling off luxurious office buildings, which formerly housed headquarters staff of the purchased company. Mr. Beazer's strategy is to make

- house construction, contracting and building materials — with a substantial presence in three regions. Britam, the United States and the Far East. Within that design, a big American aggregates business like Koppers has two major attractions: geographic diversification and cash flow. Once in place, the aggregates business is a few major constituted of Phillips & Draw "Intel 11's aggregates business is a few major constituted of Phillips & Draw "Intel 11's aggregates business is a few modest unroads to date in the modest introduction and read to all in the modest introduction and read to date in the few modest introduction and read to date in the few modest introduction and read to the few modest introductions and read to the few modest introduction and read to the few modest introductions and read to the few modest introduct place, the aggregates business is a of Phillips & Drew, "but it's at

Beazer Presses Koppers for a Merger Accord

NEW YORK — A growled by Beazer PLC of Britis says it is prepared to negotia a merger in which it wou acquire all of the stock in Ko pers Co. for \$60 a share. Sur a bid would value the U\_ huilding materials company. an indicated \$1.7 billion.

But in pressing for a mere pact in its letter Wednesda the group did not actual raise its latest unsolicited off of \$56 a share, or nearly \$1 billion. Koppers rejected the bid Tuesday as inadequate. a defense, it also arranged day to be used for a distrib

tion to shareholders. Beazer, a property develop er and contractor, told Key pers in a letter that the grou could offer greater value its any other plan Koppers mig be considering.

Beazer warned that its BN Inc. unit, which is handling the bid, would sue to break at accord reached by Koppers I sell part of its businesses ( part of a recapitalization.

nicely with home building, whi

capital hungry.

Beazer, the fifth largest by builder in Britain, is also east. further international expan "Beazer is moving abroad to st the impact of domestic housing construction cycles," said Chris Brzeskwinski, an analysi at H

his company a global construction Govett Ltd. in London conglomerate in three main fields

The company has re-The company has made modest inroads to date in the

cash generator, not requiring large er example of Brian Beazer ab

Bettief.

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9:45 THE MARKET AND ITS SHOPPERS

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New York.

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West Germany Plans **Issue of New Bank Notes** 

FRANKFURT — West Germany plans gradually to issue a new series of bank notes, the country's central bank, said Thursday.

The Bundesbank said that the value of money would not be changed and that "this is merely a change of their outer appearance."

The bank notes in circulation were mostly issued from 1961 to 1965. They are among the hardest in the world to counterfeit, but recent developments in printing technology require vigilance, the Bundesbank said.

The quality of bank notes must also be improved to suit the growing number of machines that accept paper money. Existing bank notes will remain legal tender when the first notes are issued, probably in about two years' time, and no one will be forced to exchange their money at no one will be forced to exchange their money at

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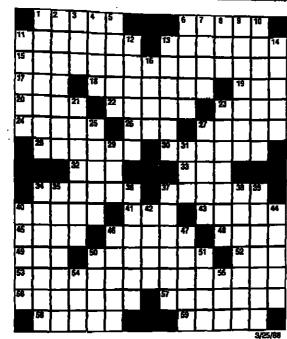
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Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland)

Shearson Lehman Brothers A.G.

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

This advertisement annears as a matter of record only.



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# O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska DENNIS THE MENACE

NO, I DON'T LIKE TO DROP IN UNINVITED... BUT I HAVE TO!

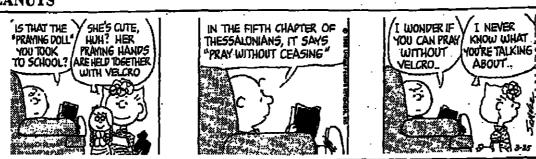
THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee
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### PEANUTS







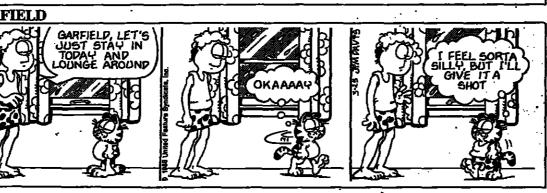


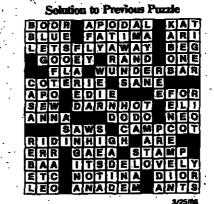












### **BOOK BRIEFS**

WE DREAM OF HONOUR: John Berryman's Letters to His Mother. Edited by Richard J. Kelly. W. W. Norton & Co., 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10110.

The state of the s

In his masterwork, the several hundred "Dream Songs" collected in two volumes, John Berryman transformed his own pain and grief, his insistent sense of mortality, into the luminous, enduring music of verse. Public events occasionally surfaced in these poems, and literary references freely proliferated, but the dominant impulse was always confessional — a need to articulate his own spiritual conflicts and commemorate the losses that he and a generation had sustained.

"The Dream Songs," along with a remarkable earlier poem called "Homage to Mistress Bradstreet," earned the poet fame and recognition; but like so many members of his genera-tion — Robert Lowell, Randall Jarrell, Delmore Schwartz - Berryman demonstrated palpably little talent for ordinary life. "Out of affection and goodwill he made gestures of normaky," Small Bellow once wrote of his friend. "He was a husband, a citizen, father, a householder he want on the wascon he fell off householder, he went on the wagon, he fell off, he joined AA. He knocked himself out to be like everybody else — he liked, he loved, he cared, but he was aware that there was something peculiarly comical in all this. And at last it must have seemed that he had used up all his

resources."

resources."
On Jan. 7, 1972, he went to the Washington Avenue Bridge, between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and jumped off. He was 57.
As edited by Richard J. Kelly, an educator and scholar, this particular selection gives us only intermittent glimpses of the literary would that Berryman inhabited (in this respect, "Poets in Their Youth," an absorbing memoir by Eileen Simpson, a former wife, is far more revealing), but it nonetheless reads like a Bildungsroman, chronicing all of the vicisitudes of his intellectual and emotional development.

(Michiko Kakutani, NYT)

FREEDOM'S CHILD: A Courageous Teenager's Story of Fleeing His Parents — and the Soviet Union — to Live in America. By Walter Polovchak with Kevin Klose. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N. Y. 10022. On July 14, 1980, a freekle-faced little boy whose family had recently emigrated from the Soviet Union to Chicago ran away from home. He didn't go far (to an older cousin's house in the city) and he was immediately joined by his

17-year-old sister, who had run away to soil, their parents amounted they were it ing home. But 12-year-old Walter Polotic had already seen enough of "life in these ed States" to have made some unitial comparisons between the Ukraine and called the dug in his heels and said, "I won't kevin Klose, the former Mossow come dent for The Washington Post, delinion 11. dent for The Washington Post, definer !!
"Freedom's Child" how the American rigzagged, for six years, between the Col-tion's guarantee of individual rights at competing claims of a parent's rights to c

dy of a minor child. On the most personal and riveting however, "Freedom's Child" is the stor family in great disrepair. The father's unstable, angry man who hadn't spent his night in Chicago before he wanted to leaw wife is pathetically passive, and the three dren (there is a much younger brother) are by their parents' distress. A case is convining the made that Michael Polovchak wanted along to return to a mistress in the Universal of the property of the parents' distress in the Universal of the property of the parents' distress in the Universal of the parents' distribution along, to return to a mistress in the Uk and possibly be halled, en route, by the Se as a hero for choosing socialism over car

But as the boy's lawyer observed, "It Soviets anticipated a big propaganda vie they had overlooked one detail: the thild They had never imagined the children we take matters into their own hands." (Phyllis Therous.

TRADING UP. By Nancy Goldstone. Dutton, 2 Park Avenue, New York, 10016

Nancy Goldstone, Cinderella in a drea success suit, is bullish on writing, if beari finance. Should you want to learn he capture a princedom on Wall Street, she's woman: "This is the story of how I, he Bazelon Goldstone, at age twenty-seven no previous experience in currency us became the head trader for currency optices of the largest financial institution." one of the largest financial institutions i

country."
Goldstone has written a frank, entertai shoot-from-the-hip memoir of her 15 m trading foreign currency options for a can unnamed Wall Street bank. Comm. banks, this former executive tells us "Among the largest, and are certainly the uncontrolled gambling institutions in world.'

Had she lost millions of dollars and fired in disgrace, this might have been a moralistic but much less rollicking tale, ever, she managed to find herself selling dijust as the worldwide decline of the a began. With one or two frightening glied was so inexperienced I didn't know enga-be frightened" — Nancy Goldstone mad of money for the bank. Goldstone e-enjoyed the power, the drama and the i-but she realized just in time that they more to life than screens, phones and de Her account is highly personal, a story si-black and white. Her hectic trajectory is a too neat, too schematic to be true. But excesses are easy to forgive because Gold laughs at her trading self and comes do the side of the ordinary folk who don't a stand high finance. (Brigitte Weeks,

### **BRIDGE**

By Alan Truscott

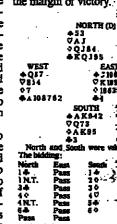
T HE diagramed deal from La final quarter of a recent tournament at the New York Grand National Team Championships proved to be crucial to a certain team, which led by then lost ground in each of the remaining quarters, but still held on to win by 3 against the 1987 winners.

Both North players opened one club and rebid one no-trump, but there was a subtle difference. In one case this showed a maximum of about 14 points and the final con-tract was three no-trump. In the other case it showed a minimum of 15 since a one no-trump opening would have been weak. North had counted

alent of a point. Ewen as South was safe and the South now charged ahead. Two diamonds was an artificial game the margin of victory. wood equivalent, and five clubs inquired about the diamond queen. The fate of the heart finesse, and South would have been besten if West had led that suit. But West led the club ace, feeling he needed to take that trick before South could take a discard.

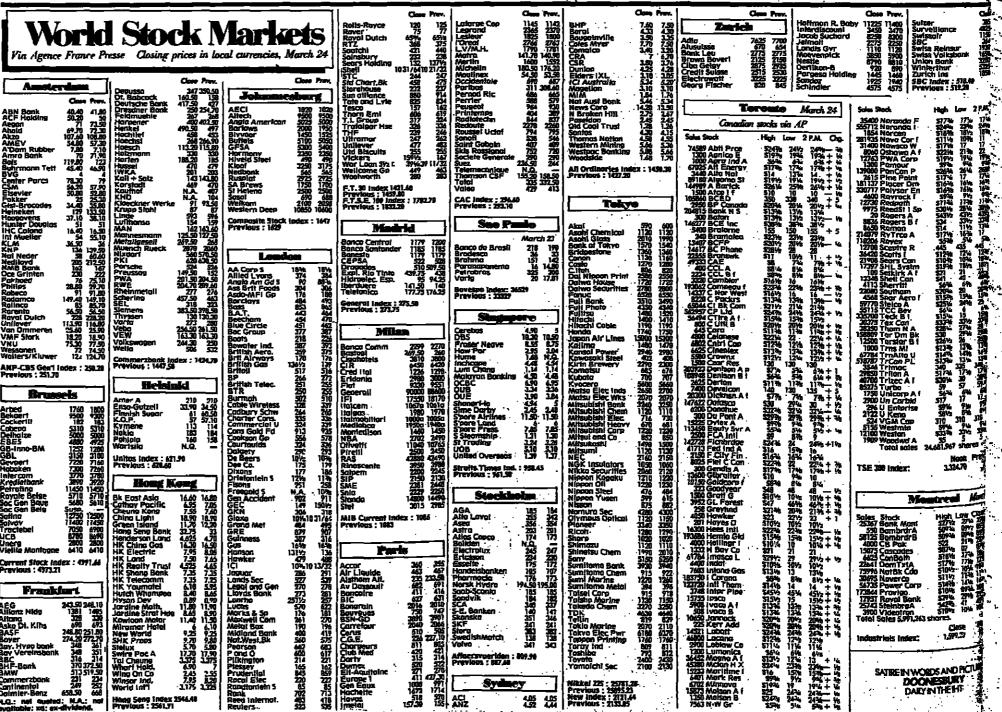
The heart shift came too and took the diamond ace and queen. He then led the club king and overruffed East. Two spade winners and a spade ruff followed, and East was help-less when another winner was led from the dumy. Whether he

his good chub suit as the equiv- chose to ruff or not, the



BOARD

Track Offic



# **SPORTS**

# New Zealand Puts to Sea in America's Cup Challenge

AUCKLAND, New Zealand - New Zealand's super-maxi class challenger for the America's Cup, the premier yachting trophy, made its first appearance Thursday in Auck-

Named New Zealand, the yacht, 90 feet (27 meters) at the waterline and completed in only 24 weeks, was skippered by David Barnes, the world 12-meter champion. Michael Fay, head of the New Zealand

syndicate, was also on board as the yacht made its early morning appearance to begin series of preliminary trials. Fay and Barnes both expressed satisfaction with the way New Zealand performed.
"Eyerything so far is good." said Fay. We've got to learn how to sail the boat, but

everything went without hitches today. Barnes was delighted with the way the big boat handled. "To get to the stage where you can put up the spinnakers and go downwind was really exciting."

Since January, more than 50 crew members have been in training to man the yacht, which will face the San Diego Yacht Club's defend-er one-on-one off California in September. The New Zealand will be shipped to the United States on May 2, and will be based off a floating barge in San Diego. The 57-member crew and backup squad will leave Auckland in mid-May, New Zealand team officials said. The cup match is expected to be a best-of-

New Zealand, which resembles a sting ray register about the same as a traditional 12meter (39-ft) class America's Cup yacht, but a has three times the surface area.

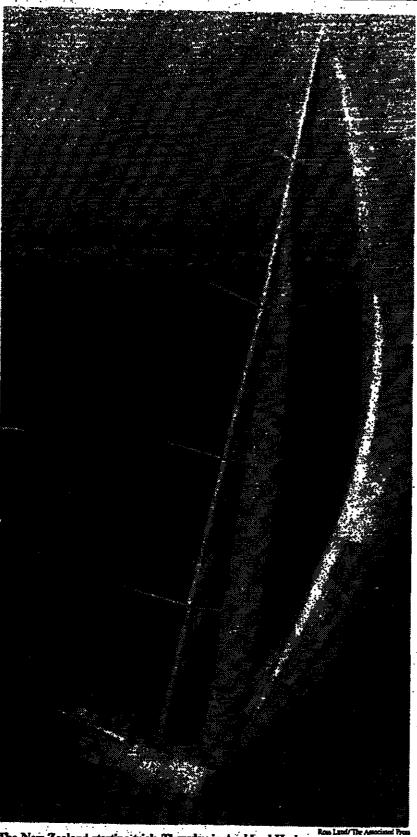
The yacht is built of a carbon fiber com

pound often used in the aerospace industry.
Fay's previous challenger, Kiwi Magic, lost to Dennis Conner's San Diego Yacht Club entry Stars and Stripes in the challenger finis als off Fremantie, Australia, early last year. Conner went on to win the cup from Ausralian defender Kookaburra III.

Fay's Mercary Bay Boating Club forced the San Diego Yacht Club into an early defense of the cup with a legal challenge based on a literal interpretation of the 100-year-old document that governs cup competition.
In November, a New York court ruled in

favor of Fay's challenge for a big boat compe-tition in 1988, scuttling plans for a 1991 regatta in 12-meter yachts, the class that has been used to decide the America's Cup for the past 30 years.

Conner still will defend the cup, but plans no sail in a multi-hull yacht, which Fay claims



The New Zealand starting trials Thursday in Auckland Harbor.

# Zurbriggen Takes **Super-Giant Title**

Hangl of Switzerland won the ski season's last men's super-giant sla-lom Thursday and teammate Pirmin Zurbriggen clinched the World Cup title in the event, while Mi-chela Figini, also of Switzerland, took the women's overall title when the last downhill was canceled.

Zurbriggen finished fifth in the race and overtook Markus Wasmeier of West Germany in the final super-giant standings with a total of 58 points. Wasmeier had a disap-pointing run and finished a distant 18th out of the points range. The West German settled for second place with 57 points.

It was the second World Cup title for Zurbriggen this season, coming after his triumph in the downhill earlier this month. Zurbriggen also took the super-giant title last season, when he won all

events except the slalom.

By earning 11 points in the super-grant, Zurbriggen also gained a two-point lead over Alberto
Tomba of Italy in the provisional
overall standings, 283-281.
But Tomba, who tied for ninth

place in the super-giant and collected seven points, is a clear favorite in Friday's giant slatom and Saturday's slalom, the two events in which he won gold medals at the Winter Olympics in Calgary last month.

This season, Tomba has won six statoms, taking the statom World Cup title, and three giant statoms. The Italian is in an excellent position to crown his season with his

first overall title when the World Cup chase ends this weekend. Zurbriggen conceded that Tomba was the favorite. "I was hoping to take 10-12 points from Tomba but I made a big mistake and nearly fell," he said.

Tomba too, was unhappy with his run. "I was slow in the flat parts and the visibility was not too good," he said

Hangl, 25, won his first World Cup race by mastering the techni-cally demanding Zwoelfer course in one minute, 24.43 seconds. The course had 41 gates and a vertical drop of 595 meters (yards).

"I had a couple of small mis-takes, but that always happens when you attack." Hangl said. "I knew I had to go all out because the partner is retiring from amateur others had fast times."

The Associated Press top-seeded group, who had nine SAALBACH, Austria — Martin finishers in the top 15.

Hubert Strolz of Austria, who was already celebrating before Hangl came down, had to settle for second in a time of 1:24.96. Marc Girardelli was third in 1:25,02. "I was tired, I couldn't go fast-

er," Strokz said. "We've been away from home for many weeks and I really had to concentrate hard." Olympic champion Franck Pic-card of France, who also had a shot at the super-giant title, lost his chance when he finished seventh in the race with a time of 1:25.90 and

Earlier, Figini clinched her sec-ond overall title without ever hav-ing to compete. She was declared the winner when the organizers the winner when the organizers were forced to cancel Sunday's downhill, the last women's race.

ended up third in the event with 54

The cancellation of the season's minth downhill also meant that Figini took the World Cup title that discipline.



Rivals for the overall World Cup ski championship, Alberto Tomba of Italy, left, and Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland at the finish line Thursday in Saalbach, Austria, after the super-giant event.

# **2d-Ranked Soviet Figure Skaters Snatch Pairs Title From Compatriots**

BUDAPEST - In a dramatic ending to their career, Elena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev, the secondranked Soviet duo, came from behind to win the pairs title in the World Figure Skating Champion-

Valova, 25, and Vasiliev, 28, took their third world crown, upsetting the heavily favored Ekaterina Gordeeva and her partner, Sergei Grinkov. Gordeeva fell on a triple Sal-

Gordeeva and Grinkov finished second, while Larisa Selezneva and Oleg Makarov completed a Soviet

In fourth place were Americans Gillian Wachsman and Todd Wag-

Valova, who still was recovering from a serious foot injury in January, contained tears of joy.

"This was our farewell competition," said Valova, who with her others had fast times."

Hangl started 27th and led a good showing by skiers outside the task than in any other competition."

In the pairs, it was the first time the ever-dominant Soviets have captured all three medals since the

World Championships in 1969. Gordeeva and Grinkov had been seeking their third straight world title and a repeat of their Olympic triumph last month. But both were suffering from colds in Budapest, and seemed off their usual form.

On Thursday, Katarina Witt of East Germany took the women's lead after the compulsory figures, while Brian Boitano of the United States surged ahead with a dynamic short program after one key opponent stumbled and the other dropped out because of injury.

This is the first time that I have really enjoyed the figures, not only because I was winning but because it was the last" of her amateur career. Witt said after she edged Liz Manley of Canada and rival Debi Thomas of the United States in the discipline that counts for 30 percent of the total score.

The last time the 22-year-old Witt won a world figures competiTo symbolize her ultimate tri-umph, Witt made a big show before reporters of hanging up on the wall the skates she has used to trace variations of the figure 8.

Thomas, 20, of San Jose, California, who was beaten in the Olympics by Witt and Manley, made no effort to hide her disappointment. "I'm a nervous wreck," she said after placing fourth in the last of three figures behind two mediocre

third-place finishes. "I just kind of

want to get this over with now ... I want to go home." Her teammate, Boitano, however, could not conceal his elation. "It was one of the best short programs of my life," he said.

Third after the school figures, Boitano executed a near-perfect series of the seven required moves. In second place after the short

program, despite a stumble on a jump, was Poland's Grzegorz Filipowski. The Pole was behind Soviet leader Alexander Fadeev coming out of the figures, but Fadeev dropped out at the last second because of a groin injury.

# **British Track Officials Protest Budd Suspension**

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But she categorically denied that
she categorically denied that arred from U.S. competition.

by when the South African-born Board, in response to a directive not guarantee Zola Budd's eligibilities hational found herself at the sent to The Athletics Congress, ity following her activities in South

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international status and eligibility.
It said a letter from IAA gener-MONDON — Zola Budd's inter—ous. "This is totally out of order," It said a letter-from IAAF generational running career was said Tony Ward, a spokesman for al secretary John Holt stated that the British Amateur Athletic the British track officials "could

to imply that Britain's track authorities were opposed to Budd running. He said he had urged the world body to lift the suspension. Budd's withdrawal from the

ity following her activities in South world cross country championships inter of a complex dispute over America's track organization, from the sport's governing body.

"Total in 1987."

"Without this permit," Holt balled States.

A week after withdrawing from part," Ward said. "We are extremely lette is against IAAF rules and we apartheid demonstrations through-

empeting in South Africa last Federation not to let Budd comweekend in a 10-kilometer road from international competition by
ar, Budd, 21, was effectively pete in the United States pending race in New York.
the IAAF in 1976 because of its an April 15 official hearing in her Ward said the IAAF had no right racial policy of apartheid.

### Noah vs. Wilander and Connors vs. Mecir

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Yannick Noah of France beat Andrei Chesnokov of the Soviet Union in straight sets Wednesday to join top seeds Mats Wilander and Jimmy Connors in the semifinals of the International Players Championships at Key Biscayne, Florida. The top-seeded Wilander of Sweden stopped Aaron Krickstein of the United States, 6-1, 6-2, 6-0, No. 2 Connors of the United States, who has won every set in his five matches, beat No. 7 Anders Jarryd of Sweden 7-5, 6-3, 6-1. No. 6 Noah eliminated Chesnokov, seeded 19th, 6-1, 6-4, 6-4. Noah varied his game to overwhelm his opponent, who relied on ground strokes. Said Noah: "I tried to vary my game as much as I could - sliced balls, top spin, hit deep, hit short, stay in, stay back, come to the net." The other quarterfinals winner was No. 3 Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia, who rallied from a 4-1 deficit in the fourth set to beat Jay Berger of the United States 6-1, 2-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-1). Mecir is the tournament's defending champion. Connors plays Mecir and Wilander meets Noah Friday.

# At-NCAA, All's Serenity With Purdue

United Press Internal PONTIAC, Michigan - Gene

Keady of Purdue shows none of the nervous tension that envelops college basketball coaches in the NCAA Tournament. The Purdue head coach couldn't

appear more relaxed as his team prepares for its Friday NCAA Midwest regional matchup against Kansas State. Purdue overwhelmed Kansas State in the regular season, 101-72

"I'm just being myself," Keady said. "Basically, if I'm not as uptight — and my wife would proba-bly disagree with you about that — it's because of my players. It's just a joy being around them.

This is probably the most aware

team I've ever had. I've said many times they know more about what's going on in the outside world than any other team I've ever had."

Purdue, top seed in the Midwest, is a team led by seniors — guards Troy Lewis and Everette Stephens plus forward Todd Mitchell.

Center Melvin McCants has improved as the season progressed, junior forward Kip Jones is a wellrounded player and the Boilermakers' bench has performed superbly. Purdue outclassed the Big Ten field and now has advanced to the NCAA Regionals for the first time under Keady, in his eighth year.

**ESCORTS & GUIDES** 

# Friday, Merch 25 fonderbilt, 20-10 vs. Konsos 23-11. fundue, 29-3, ys. Konsos State, 24-8.

Basketball

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WOMEN WOMEN

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CA1 Southerds, Austria)
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é, isabelle Brosseur and Lloyd Elsier, Coop

7, Jill Wotson and Peter Oppegard. United States, 7.0. European Soccer

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### **OBSERVER**

# Fast-Food Paradise

By Russell Baker FEW YORK — Burgville is a fast-food town. You come in from the east, half mad with hunger after the long drive from Washing-ton, and suddenly it's all spread out along the highway in front of you, and you cry, "Paradise at last!"

Burgers, chicken, pizza, fries, and then more burgers, more chicken, more pizza, more fries.

And that's not all. There's souvlaki. That's right: souvlaki right here in Burgville. I've heard the old-timers, the kind who pick their teeth with hay while squeezing another million out of real-estate developers — I've heard those old-timers say, "Never thought I'd live to see the day you could get souvlaki in Burgville."

And that souvlaki is not just slow souviaki such as they might serve in Athens at a three-star restaurant called The Acropolis. It is fast souviaki. They pop it to you just as fast as if it were burgers, chicken, pizza, fries.

Got enough patience to look around before driving in and stuffing the old gullet? If so, you might take the left just beyond the third fast-chicken palazzo and drive up to the fast-biscuit place where they do things with eggs on biscuits so fast it's hard to believe.

When we moved to Burgville from New York we had trouble adjusting to the local habit of fast eating. We didn't even realize that that nutritious highway on the east side of town was for eating when we first saw it.

After first gazing upon it, I rushed to the Burgville Planning Commission and cried, "I have seen Developer Hell, and it makes

"That's because you didn't eat fast enough," an old-timer said, picking his teeth with a piece of hay, under the impression that I was a real-estate agent in the mar-

"Eat!" I cried in amazement. "Besides being sickened by it, one can also eat it?"

How innocent I was with my soft New York ways, which had trained me to think of food as a pleasing edible to be sayored and lingered over. In a month or two, though, I had hardened myself to go look at the east side of town without losing my appetite. In another formight I could even eat its output.

Soon I was eating as fast as the next Burgville gourmet. Fast burgers, fast chicken, fast pizza, fast biscuits with fast eggs, fast souvlaki —down it went fast, and it stayed down even when I paused long enough to study the disgusting products with which developers and architects tirelessly struggled to affront all sense of decency.

The other day I noticed something completely different in architectural catastrophe being erected out there, and I believe it is intended to house yet another fast-food dispensary. Imagine a pile of dark gray boulders utterly without charm, some plate-glass windows and a brilliant red roof shaped to remind you of the house where the witch imprisoned Hansel and Gre-

Can this amazing eyesore be anything but another fast-food eatery? I eagerly await its completion and offer daily prayers that it will provide Burgville with some fast sea-

A month or so ago I thought we were getting fast seafood at last when a developer pounced on an unmutilated tract of land near the center of town. coffined it in as-phalt and started erecting buildings covered with blue pastel tile-like materials. The design suggested the gents' room in a second-class hotel, as well as a modern architect's dream of what a fast-seafood joint ought to look like.

Alas, it turned out to be only a miniature "shopping center" with no fast food at all, much less fast seafood.

Barring aerial bombing by crazed environmentalists, development of the fast-food end of town is nearly complete. With the new veterinary hospital, which looks like the Parthenon, going up between the new beauty parlor, which looks like Monucello, and the new andiron-and-firescreen shop, which is shaped like a gigantic tepee, there's not much room left out there for a fast-seafood place.

Such is the horror of uncontrolled growth; a town of 10,000 people without a fast-seafood joint. No wonder people turn into preservation extremists, or extreme preservationists, as the case may be. Heaven forbid I should ever op-pose making messes for profit. Still, fast seafood makes its demands.

New York Times Service

# Frank Tuohy's 'Foreign' Tales

By Christine Chapman

OKYO - "If you live in a country where A manners and social behavior are all-important, it's hard to write anything more than superficial because people are so predictable," Frank Tuohy said about Japan and the problem of using Japanese as characters.

The English novelist and short story writer

John Francis Tuohy, back in Japan for a second stint of university teaching, regards the country with the disappointment of a foreigner who lived here in the good old days, when the yen was cheap and travel an uncrowded adventure. For Tuohy they were the 1960s, from 1964-1967, when, sponsored by the British Council, he taught English literature at Waseda University and traveled throughout Japan and into China to write a series of articles for the Western press. During an interview in his apartment,

Tuohy said "I'm an up-and-downer about Japan, I like my students very much indeed, but Tokyo has lost an awful lot of what was pleasant before, a quality of village life. Japan was a better place for foreigners then."

Tuohy has devoted three novels and three collections of short stories to writing about foreigners who live in other countries, some better, some much worse than their native places. Beginning with Finland after his grad-uation from King's College, Cambridge, in 1946. Tuohy has taught or traveled in and written about Brazil. China. England. India. Ireland, Japan, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal. Thailand and the United States. (He speaks French, Portuguese, German, "a bit of Greek and shopping Japanese.") Born of an Irish father and a Scottish mother in England in 1925, he has been a traveling scholar for

more than 40 years.

His tales about the behavior of expatriates and the places that affect them have won high praise from critics and fellow writers such as Graham Greene, C.P. Snow, Julia O'Faoláin, Shirley Hazzard and Muriel Spark. Of his short stories, now published as "The Collected Stories" by New York's Holt, Rinehart & Winston and London's Macmillan in 1984 and issued by Penguin in 1986, Spark has written: "Frank Tuohy is truly an artist. He can create a world of humor and pathos

without making jokes or asides." Tuohy's partiality is for the weak, the browbeaten, the disenchanted. Oppressed and oppressive Poles; poor, fanciful Brazil-ians; abused Central American prostitutes; tongue-tied English schoolboys, all come alive in memorable stories about unimportant people. Yet, there is a spicy malevolence to Tuohy's descriptions of Japanese - and Americans - that is missing in the sympathetic portrayals of the powerless. He does for the Japanese and Americans what he has so sharply performed on pretentious Englishmen: He places them in a subtle comedy of manners that is sometimes touched by trage-

dy or sordid confessions. A Japanese university student in "The Bro-



Writer Tuohy: Fitting in unused places.

ken Bridge" commits suicide because he fears he may be homosexual when his American teacher casts him in such a role in a play. In "A Summer Pilgrim" a young Japanese wom-an, ill after a lamb dinner served by her English hostess, submits respectfully to an elderly English poet's sexual gropings. At a drunken faculty party in "Evening in Connecticut" an appalled Englishman listens to his American host speak of a Lolita complex. a practice he pursues when in London. Tuohy has ignored neither monsters nor

misfits in his prose, which he hones to a fine edge. His writing does not call attention to itself but to the characters, the emotion, the situation, the place.

"Short stories seem to appear, to suddenly turn up. It's a sort of itch," he says, "I see a situation suddenly. When I write short stories, I feel as if I don't have to make anything up. The contrivance in novels I don't like." It is in the stories that Tuohy is most at home, where he makes a sudden impact on

the reader in sentences that evoke instant recognition, as in the Japan stories: • "For the foreigner in Japan, there is no blame: there are only mistakes.

 "Miss Hitomi guessed herself to be pre-sent at one of those compulsive bouts of self-exposure that Westerners go in for." The Japanese and the Americans often find exactly what they want in each other.

Theirs is a marriage, born under clouds of disaster, that has proved to be of great conve-

His first story collection, "The Admiral and the Nuns," earned him the Katherine nalist who specializes in the arts.

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Mansfield Short Story Prize in 1960. His two others, "Fingers in the Door" and "Live Bait," and his prize-winning novel "The Ice Saints." together with the novels "The American Game" and "The Warm Nights of January" and a 1976 biography of William Butler Yeats moved the American critic Peter Prescott to rank him among the six best writers of cott to rank him among the six best writers of English today.

In 1964 "Ice Saints," about an English girl who visits her sister and her Polish husband in contemporary Poland, won both the James Tait Black Memorial Prize and the Geoffrey Faber Memorial Prize for best novel of the

Tuoby is reluctant to talk about prizes and honors and work completed or in progress. "I can't leave words alone. I write very, very slowly with lots of revisions."

He is self-effacing and shy, perhaps emulating his late father, an Army physician who served at both Gallipoli and Dunkirk. Like many people with interesting lives my father didn't like talking about it," he said.

He will tell one anecdote about himself: "Until I was 35 years old," Frank Tuohy begins as he might a short story. I went around with a hole in my heart. Then I was a guinea pig in a teaching hospital in London when a young American doctor said to me: I've never seen one as old as you!" In 1960 the hole was stitched up, for free, but because of it I couldn't get a regular job."

So he began to teach abroad, often placed by the British Council, at the universities of Krakow, São Paulo and Waseda in Tokyo. Today he holds a full-time position in the English Department of Rikkyo University (St. Paul's) and lectures part-time at Waseda. In his writing class at Rikkyo he assigns students to keep a diary in English for a few days. Intriguing examples of confessional lit-

"The girls especially write in the tradition of Lady Murasaki, author of the 11th-century Tale of Genji.' One girl wrote extremely well about her father's almost killing her brother when they were both drunk over the New Year's holiday."

Of Japanese professionals, Tuohy admires the "3-D world" of Junichiro Tanizaki, author of "The Makioka Sisters," and Morio Kita, who wrote "The House of Nire." He's "not keen" on Nobel Prize-winner Yasunari Kawabata. "I don't like the evanescent. I like the solid'

When he retires from teaching in the summer of 1989, Tuohy will return to England where he is restoring a barn in Somerset to live in. On weekends and academic holidays in Japan, he is working on a novel. "It goes very slowly," he admitted, "It's set in England, but it goes abroad too. I'm trying

to fit in the places I haven't used yet." Christine Chapman is a Tokyo-based jour

### PEOPLE

# Publisher Wins Suit

won substantial damages in the High Court in London on Thursday for a "devastating catalogue of libels" contained in an unauthorized biography of him. The undisclosed damages will be donated to a London children's hospital, Maxwell's lawyer, Richard Rampton, told the court. Rampton said the book, "Maxwell: A Portrait of Power" by Peter Thompson and Anthony Delano, contained more than 30 serious libels and was wholly destructive of Maxwell's character and reputation." Maxwell said he was still pursuing a legal action against another unauthorized biography, "Maxwell, The Outsider," by Tom Bower.

The publisher Robert Maxwell

The second of th

The Domino's Pizza magnate Tom Monaghan is opening his col-lection of more than \$30 million worth of Frank Lloyd Wright creations to the public this week. Monaghan, president of Domino's and owner of the Detroit Tigers, said he has been "evangelizing" about the architect for more than 40 years, so "it seems natural for me to open the first museum devoted to his work." He is inaugurating the National Center for the Study of Frank Lloyd Wright in Ann Arbor, Michigan, with a symposium. The museum will open Saturday.

Pierre Salinger, president of the ury for the annual Ritz Paris Hemingway award, said Thursday the prize for the best novel published in English during the year would not be awarded in 1988 because none of the nominees received a majority of votes. The \$50,000 in prize money will be donated to charity, as stipulated under the foundation's rules. The three nominees for this year's prize were Nadine Gordiner for "A Sport of Nature," Toni Morrison for "Beloved," and "In the Skin of a Lion," by Michael On-

Malcolm Forbes, the publisher of Forbes Magazine, has bought a barony connected to the Clan Forbes of Scotland and can add a title to his name if he likes, says Burke's Pecrage. "Forbes can apply to the Scottish Court of Chivalry in Edinburgh for a coat of arms, which I think he is going to do," Harold Brooks-Baker, publishing director of the British guide to bluebloods, said, "I do not intend

to use the title." The Abenic Press and Journal quoted Forbe saving. His father was born in / erdeenshire in 1880. "I though would be great to have the t back in the Forbes family when originated."

More than 200 residents of C opee. Massachusetts, turned ou debate actress Jane Fonda's pl to make a movie in Chicopee third New England town where; idents are still upset about stand against the Vietnam well= "I'll forget Vietnam when L. Fonda answers this country in courts," Clayton Hough, a Vietn veteran and double-amputes, v chared at a public hearing held the Board of Aldermen. The pa called the hearing to gather put comment on a proposed non-bi ing resolution supported by ver ans groups to keep Fonda fr using the community to she scenes for the film "Union Stra The board put off a vote on resolution following the three-b hearing.

An exiled Soviet artist painted a picture of Mickey Mo has incurred the wrath of the W Disney Co. Mihail Chemiakin s he wrote to the Disney chairs Michael Eisner inviting him other company officials to see painting "Sorokin Soup," then display at the Bowles-Sorokko C lery in Beverly Hills Califon Instead, he said, he was answe with a legal response saying only would Disney not accept invitation to look or buy, the co pany objected to the gallery disp and to any attempts to sell painting because the face of Mi ey Mouse belongs to Disney alo It is sad and ironic that an ar who was forced out of the Soi Union because of political cens ship for his artwork would en into the West and be hit by ceas ship here," said the gallery co-or er, Serge Sorokko, who added t the painting since has been tal-off show. Sorokko said the N York-based artist, who came to United States in 1978, chose image of Mickey Mouse more a tribute to the late artist Andy W bot, who reveled in pop icons, a certainly not to rip off the gr symbol of America. Their proach is just totally fudicrot Sorokko said.

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